

R. B. BENNETT  
IS CHOSEN BY  
CONSERVATIVESWell-Known Canadian Is  
to Lead the Party in  
House of CommonsNEW LEADER WAS  
CABINET MINISTERLiberal-Conservative Convention  
Reaffirms Adherence to  
Its Old Fiscal Policy

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 13 (Special).—R. B. Bennett of Calgary, Alta., sole Conservative member of the House of Commons from the prairie provinces, was elected Dominion leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party at the final session of the dominion-wide convention of the party here yesterday afternoon.

Two ballots were necessary to decide who would be the future chief of Canada's historic political organization, but after the results of the first ballot were announced, there was never any doubt of the final issue.

The first ballot gave Mr. Bennett 594 votes, and the standing of the other five candidates was as follows: Hugh Guthrie, who was temporary house leader of the party, 345; C. H. Cahane, 310; R. J. Manion, 170; Robert Rogers, 114; Sir Henry Drayton, 31. The second ballot resulted as follows: Bennett, 749, a majority of two over the number required to elect, which was 778; Cahane, 266; Drayton, 3; Guthrie, 330; Manion, 148; Rogers, 37.

**Oration to New Leader**  
The audience of nearly 2000 delegates and several thousand citizen onlookers who crowded the gallery of the vast hall gave the new leader a tremendous ovation when he appeared to address them after the announcement of his victory.

An appeal to the delegates to work heart and soul for the strengthening of their party, to the final advantage of the country as a whole, and a pledge to devote his talents, time and resources to the interests of Canada, were the keynotes of the new leader's first speech.

Just before Mr. Bennett stepped to the front of the platform, Mr. Guthrie proposed, and Mr. Cahane seconded, a motion that Mr. Bennett's election be made unanimous. This was carried by the convention without hesitation, amidst much cheering.

Mr. Bennett first entered the House of Commons for West Calgary in 1911. In 1921 he became Minister of Justice. At the election that year he was defeated, but was re-elected in 1925, and again last year.

**Fiscal Policy Reaffirmed**  
Contrary to expectations, the convention reaffirmed its adherence to the party's historic fiscal policy, which is to stimulate the development of the country's natural resources, preserve and enlarge the market for Canadian products, create employment by building up industries, promote interprovincial trade, and tend to check the exodus to the United States. Tariff revision in accordance with changing conditions, and the establishment of a permanent advisory tariff commission, also are enunciated in this policy.

It was originally expected that the convention would declare itself in favor of tariff modification, as there was a strong low tariff sentiment on the part of the delegates from the western provinces.

Return of the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to the control of the respective provincial governments; early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; construction of a Pacific coast outlet for the newly developing Peace

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## Mr. Meighen's Successor



Keynote View Co.

R. B. BENNETT  
One-Time Minister of Justice in the Canadian Government, Has Been Elected at the Liberal-Conservative Convention as Leader of the Party.

CHANGE IN RADIO  
TERMS FAVORED  
AT CONFERENCESystem Will Not Greatly  
Affect Listening Public  
in the United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A uniform system of kilocycles and frequencies in international radio communication which will do away with terms now generally employed in the United States, will be recommended to the International Radio Telegraph Conference at its next plenary session by the technical committee.

The prevailing impression is that the recommendation which was nearly unanimously adopted by the committee will be ratified by the conference. According to a spokesman for the American delegation, the recommended change will not seriously affect the American radio manufacturers or the general public.

The kilocycle system will simplify the detection of radio interference and consequently will aid in the prevention of it.

The tariff committee decided to recommend to the conference a fixed rate for ship-to-shore stations of 40 gold centimes per word for government radio stations and 60 gold centimes per word for private radio and shipping interests. The European delegation let it be known that rates could not be fixed under the American system because in the United States the Government is unable to interfere with the international regulations of radio concerns.

Reservation of the 600-meter or 500-kilocycle wavelength as "S. O. B." band for the exclusive use by the shipping interests was sought before the shipping committee. Certain European radio stations had previously asked for long wavelengths which might conflict with the shipping band but their demand has been consistently opposed by the American delegation.

An article making fraudulent distress calls punishable which has been adopted by the convention committee is characterized as "internationally desirable," by a member of the American delegation. Another article adopted by the committee prohibits international radio broadcasting without the consent of the original broadcaster.

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Film Industry Makes Progress  
on Code of Fair Trade RulesQuestion of Buying Power as Criterion of Film Renting  
Is Dominating Issue at Conference—Distributors  
Stand Firm for Chain Theater System

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—"Is superior buying power to be allowed to continue as the dominating factor in the motion-picture business?" This question has finally crystallized as the biggest problem yet developed in the hearings being held at the rooms of the Bar Association in this city in the national motion-picture industry conference being held under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission. Abraham F. Myers, commissioner, is chairman of this conference.

Producers, distributors, and exhibitors alike agree that buying power is the dominant factor in the present system of apportioning motion pictures to theaters for distribution, and thus all come together on the question of the problem where the only other subject of large importance that they have manifested any unanimous enthusiasm about was the abstract proposition that the film business in its ideal state will serve itself best when it serves the public best.

After hours of debate by spokesmen for the producers, exhibitors, and distributors, and the exhibitors, the issue became more and more clearly defined as the selected speakers, primed with the forceful arguments that their groups had been able to put forth, the producers and distributors are in favor of the continuance of buying power as the rule of film renting; the independent exhibitors, at least those who expressed opinions, are in favor of the moving picture industry's power, with the object of bringing competition into the field of selecting pictures for exhibition.

**Exhibitors' Resolution**  
The debate was started by the introduction into the general session of the conference of an exhibitor resolution, passed by this group on Tuesday after an hour of discussion, which seeks to establish the individual theater as a unit in the industry. In courtesy to the Federal Trade Commission and other participating groups, the text of this resolution has as yet been withheld from publication.

When it was introduced before the general session, the spokesman for the producers-distributors stated that his group was opposed to the resolution and indicated that they had no inclination to modify its position on this matter in any particular. In support of this stand a spokesman for this group cited extracts from United States Supreme Court findings relative to the right of a manufacturer to exercise choice in the disposition of its product, both as regards money involved and selection among buyers.

The chief spokesman for the producer-distributor group explained that the producers "naturally" preferred to give first choice of their pictures to theater chains, because it could thus deal with 50 theaters, for instance, in a group instead of 50 theaters separately.

It came out that this method also enabled the producers to dispose of their whole product regularly in many zones where they might succeed in renting only a part if the large number of exhibitors were picking from products of this manufacturer and that.

**Several Planks Agreed To**  
Although the debated resolution is aimed at combating restraint of trade by restricting competition to the market of film rentals, the measure is admittedly idealistic. Many of those interested in its passage even if it ever approaches a point where it will be acceptable to the producers and exhibitors in the smaller part. The latter group declares that

make necessary constant reevaluation and revision of the curriculum. "The curriculum should give adequate consideration to the activities and experiences natural to childhood and youth," says the committee. "It should include moral, esthetic, social, civic and natural scientific situations that are vital to the ages and experiences of pupils."

**Curriculum Revision**  
Curriculum revision is the most important problem now before the educational effort of school administrators, supervisors and teachers, according to the foreword of a course of study in Latin for junior high schools which is being distributed by the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Incidents of a description of the immediate objectives of the study of Latin the committee of educators who prepared the course stress, as among the ultimate objectives, increased ability in the use of English, knowledge of language structure, increased ability to learn other languages, development of a historical and cultural background, of right attitude toward social relations, and of correct mental habits.

In presenting the course the committee lays down the premise that pupils should have as clear an idea as possible of the aims of the subject they are studying. The statement presents the idea of taking the student into copartnership instead of imposing upon him something in which he may have no interest and for which he may see little if any use.

Regarding the demands for curriculum revision the committee says that the results of investigation, the reorganization of the upper six years of the public school program, the vast expansion and increasing complexity of social and industrial activities "which have affected civilization in ways not imagined a decade ago, and the increasing belief that the development of right attitudes and ideals is a fundamental concern in any worthy program of education, are among several reasons which

make necessary constant reevaluation and revision of the curriculum. "The curriculum should give adequate consideration to the activities and experiences natural to childhood and youth," says the committee. "It should include moral, esthetic, social, civic and natural scientific situations that are vital to the ages and experiences of pupils."

**Employees Save a Factory**  
BANKRUPTCY faced its owner but his faith during former dull times had its reward. And the workers did not even have to make the sacrifices they offered. You will learn why.

**Tomorrow in the News Section**

**FRANCE ANNOUNCES RAKOVSKY'S RECALL**  
PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—The recall of Christian Rakovsky, Soviet Ambassador to France, was officially announced to the French Government tonight.

It has been suggested that Mr. Rakovsky, Soviet envoy in Tokyo, replace Mr. Rakovsky whose recall has been demanded by France for some time.

STATE CONTROLS  
WATER POWERS,  
TENNESSEE SAYSFederal Rights Confined to  
Navigability of Streams,  
Utilities Board Holds

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13 (Special).—Taking a new step in the effort to obtain development of its water-power resources, the State of Tennessee, through its Public Utilities Commission, has declared control of water-power development is a right reserved in each state and that powers of the Federal Water Power Commission are limited entirely to the navigability of streams. The issue raised by Tennessee is expected to attract nation-wide interest.

Declaring Tennessee is rich in water-power resources, the development of which has been too long neglected "as a result of which the progress of the State has been

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New Methods of Using Old Fuels  
Will Aid Savings, Says EngineerEconomies Are Made Possible, It Is Declared, by Fuller  
Utilization With Improved Devices—French Motor-  
cars Make Tour Running on Charcoal Gas

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13 (Special).—In the burning of producer gas and of pulverized coal apparently lies the way to future progress in economical use of fuel in large furnace units for general purposes. This declaration was made before the first National Fuels Convention here by William B. Chapman, vice-president of the Chapman Engineering Company, New York City.

In a paper pointing out progress made in overcoming objections to use of producer gas, Mr. Chapman suggested that "more attention be given to the problem of unlocking the possibilities of this cheap type of fuel for use in other fields than the conventional ones to which it heretofore has been limited."

"Producer gas," he asserted, "stands supreme as the most economical heating medium for ordinary furnace purposes, because it is the only commercial gas adapted to be used hot, raw and un washed."

He said the gas producer has finally been put on a "reliable mechanical basis that compares favorably with other mechanical equipment in the plants where used."

**Pulverized Coal Possibilities**  
"Fuel oil," Mr. Chapman added, "does not solve the problem of heating large furnaces economically, for in most cases it costs 2½ times as much as coal. The possibilities of pulverized coal as a solution to the pulverized coal problem are interesting but they have not yet been fully determined." Producer gas, he said, possesses many advantages over pulverized coal and is most widely applicable.

"A new market is developing for the combination of the gas engine and gas producer. It is for use on trucks and tractors where the price of gasoline is high, as in France."

"Thirty automobiles, comprising trucks and passenger cars, recently took part in an 18-day demonstration tour around France during which they covered 2000 miles on French substitutes for gasoline. Producer gas plants consuming wood, wood charcoal or peat charcoal were used on 17 of the vehicles."

"It is generally admitted that the producer gas truck has reached a high state of perfection, and this is proved by the placing of army orders before the government competition began."

"The explanation for the successful introduction of producer gas in France is that the French government has been able to reach a high state of perfection, and this is proved by the placing of army orders before the government competition began."

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PRESIDENT PAYS  
HONOR TO RIGHT  
USE OF WEALTHStresses Wide Distribution  
of Prosperity at Pitts-  
burgh CelebrationDRAWS LESSON FROM  
CAREER OF CARNEGIEDeclares Cultural Gains Are  
Based on Unselfish Devel-  
opment of Industry

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13 (Special).—"This occasion is an illustration of the power of expansion which lies in sound and humane principles," declared President Coolidge, speaking here at the celebration of Founder's Day at Carnegie Institute. His address followed a day of sightseeing enjoyed by the President and Mrs. Coolidge, who arrived in the city on an early hour as the guests of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, R. B. Mellon, at whose home they were entertained at breakfast.

The President visited the historic blockhouse said to have been erected in 1764 as the first Chief Executive of the Nation ever to sign the register there. The party also inspected the International Exhibition of Paintings at the Carnegie Institute.

In his address at the celebration, the President spoke as follows: "This occasion is an illustration of the power of expansion which lies in sound and humane principles. It seems like an immeasurable distance from an insignificant frontier fort to an international exhibition. From the few straggling log huts of a trading post in the wilderness, to a manufacturing metropolis producing an annual tonnage many times in excess of that of any other city in the world, might be thought to require the development of several centuries."

From the savage domain of still more savage men, under the uncertain and disputed sovereignty of two kings of the Old World, to an orderly municipality of self-governing American Commonwealth, represents progress in government usually covered by the rise and fall of many dynasties. Yet that distance has been traversed, that development has been secured, and that progress has been made by the city of Pittsburgh in the short space of a little over 150 years.

These results have not been accomplished by any magic. They have been brought about by a supreme effort, by the making of sacrifices that reason and conscience demand, by the endurance of long years of war and of unending toil through many years of peace. Our economics, our Government, are not the result of accident or fortuitous circumstances. Dreams and visions have played little part in them. They have come from men who could face facts and were willing to grapple with realities; from men whose hands were hardened at the plow, whose faces were blackened at the forge, whose bodies had been exposed to the fire of hostile forces.

**Foundations of Nation**  
These are the foundations on which our country has been built. Our order, our peace, our prosperity find in them their main supports. Out of them has come the flower of our civilization with its guarantees of liberty, its economic material resources, its educational institutions, unfolding into the beauties of architecture, of sculpture, of music, and of painting.

All of this has been characteristic of the inner meaning and the triumph of American life. It is exemplified in the history of every important center of population and in the record of every prominent man in the making of our country. We are rather accustomed to think of Washington as a Virginia aristocrat, General of the Army, President of the Republic, master of the beautiful estate at Mount Vernon, clad in silks and velvets, as he is pictured by Peale or by Stuart. His career ended with all of these, but it had its beginnings under much more austere circumstances.

It may well be a matter of pride to the people of this city that his earliest public service in civil and military capacities is so closely associated with this locality. He first came through here in 1753 on his way to carry a protest to the French at Le Boeuf against their plan for the military occupation of the Ohio region. His guide was Christopher Gist, for whom one of your streets is named, and he had the assistance of the Seneca chief, Ganeats, fittingly remembered in the designation of your suburban town.

It was a journey of great hardship. In the intense cold of winter they swam their horses across the Allegheny. A treacherous Indian guide shot at Washington, who spared his life and then traveled with frost-bitten feet all that night and the next day to escape from further attack. He was thrown from a raft into the icy current of the Allegheny and barely saved by Gist from drowning. This adventure has been commemorated in your city by the Washington Crossing Bridge.

**Washington's Fortifications**  
In 1754 Washington caused fortifications to be thrown up at the point, which are still marked by the block house built some 10 years later. This post was almost immediately taken by the French and named Fort Duquesne. Washington led an expedition against it, but failed. He came here also with the ill-fated General Braddock, who, by neglecting his advice, was surprised, defeated, and slain by the French and Indians not far from the rear of this building. But in 1758 Forbes and Washington captured these fortifications.

## He Does the Things That "Can't Be Done"

CHARLES F. KETTERING  
Head of Research Activities of General Motors.JAPAN TO SHARE  
UNIVERSITY CITY  
IN PARIS REGIONFoundation Stone Laid of  
Institute for Japanese  
Students in France

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The central European newspapers have been recently filled with an alleged letter from Maurice Paléologue, then chief of the Foreign Office under the Ministry of Millerand, which appeared to promise serious rectifications of Hungarian frontiers.

Hungary has begun a campaign for the destruction of the Trianon Treaty. It is supported in certain circles abroad. Such territorial changes could only be at the expense of Hungary's neighbors, and Jugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia formed the Little Entente especially to prevent any attempt to dispose them. Since much of the Hungarian propaganda is based on the supposed Franco-Hungarian negotiations of 1920 it is, therefore, important to observe the terms of the letter which Mr. Paléologue sent yesterday to Mr. Diamandi, the Rumanian Minister at Paris.

In it Mr. Paléologue states: "I was sure that you would not attribute for a moment to the French Government responsibility for the blunder in the negotiations in 1920 with the Hungarian Government which, in the past few weeks, have aroused much emotion among the Magyars. Such negotiations have never taken place."

"With regard to the official note which was said to be signed by me, and around which the Hungarian press has made much noise, I declare that it is false from the first to the last line."

**SOUTHERN CHURCHES TO OPPOSE ANY WET**  
Two Groups Declare Position on Presidential Race

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13 (Special).—Both the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Tennessee conference of the United Methodist Church their meetings in Knoxville adopted resolutions opposing any wet candidate for President of the United States or for other public offices. The Holston conference embraces all eastern Tennessee and parts of Virginia, West Virginia and a small part of northern Georgia.

Bishop H. M. Du Bose of the Methodist Church declared that if "Al Smith should be nominated by the Democratic Party, it would mean destruction for the party and disruption of the moral ideas of the South."

"Out of the 800 ministers that I appoint in the South, not one that I know of will vote for Al Smith if he is nominated. The whole force of the church will oppose him."

"The question of prohibition is the one great issue of this election, I feel, and we who favor morality must stand firm."

**FRANCE ANNOUNCES RAKOVSKY'S RECALL**  
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It has been suggested that Mr. Rakovsky, Soviet envoy in Tokyo, replace Mr. Rakovsky whose recall has been demanded by France for some time.

PAN-AMERICAN  
STUDENT TOURS  
ARE UNDER WAYBetter Understanding Be-  
tween Nations Will Fol-  
low, Supporters Believe

Reciprocal interchange of students between North and South America is about to be initiated by one of the foremost universities in the United States, according to advice from Assistant United States Trade Commissioner Mason F. Ford of Buenos Aires, made public by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager. A party of 300 Princeton students are soon to arrive in Argentina for a three months' study tour, and it is understood that the tour will be paved for a return visit of Argentine students to the United States, said.

Heretofore, it is pointed out, encouragement has been given to Latin-Americans studying in the United States, and some talk has been heard of North American students reversing the process. In practice, it has been generally a one-way movement, said Mr. Sweetser. Granting that attractions for a four-year course of study in some of the countries of Latin-America are insufficient to bring many students from the United States, it would prove beneficial to foster study-tours of several months' duration, he said.

In the course of a few years, a more sympathetic attitude toward the peoples of Latin-America and their problems, should result from these student visits, provided that students of fairly serious intentions are induced to join pilgrimages of this nature, explains Mr. Sweetser. Pan-Americanism and trade should benefit to a large degree if this movement can be increased and extended to cover all of the American Republics.

The British Ambassador to Argentina has attempted to create interest in a movement of this sort among students of universities in British Isles, continued Mr. Sweetser. His contention is that undoubtedly many men are now being trained in home universities who are destined ultimately to pilot British interests in Argentina, therefore an opportunity allowing these young men at the most receptive stage of their lives, to see the varied activities, both intellectual and material, which this important New World center possesses, will prove a sound investment in the future, say the advocates to Mr. Sweetser from Mr. Ford.

**LAUNDRY MEN HOPE TO DOUBLE BUSINESS THROUGH ADVERTISING**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Of a total of \$20,000,000 proposed to be spent for advertising during the next four years by laundry owners of the United States and Canada, \$15,000,000 will be appropriated for newspaper display, it was announced here at the Laundry Owners' National Association convention.

Through this campaign the industry expects to double its present yearly volume of more than half a billion dollars in the next three years, a statement said. The association has raised a co-operative fund of nearly \$6,000,000 for the program and this has come from individual subscriptions by members of the industry in various points of North America. To this total, individual owners in the United States and Canada will add an additional \$14,000,000 in their local advertising, according to the plan.

Research workers studying carburetion in their endeavors to produce more efficient motors, have revealed the various elements of what enters the engine as fuel and what comes out of it as shown in the accompanying diagram. One of their favorite lines of effort is found in doing what they have been told "can't be done." Mr. Kettering's account of the evolution of the finish now applied to motor car bodies sounds like romance. Paint makers told him paint could not be made to harden as quickly as he wished; lacquer makers told him lacquer could not be kept from "setting" long enough to get it on the surface. But the fact-finding system produced the now familiar hard finish which requires fewer hours to apply than the number of days previously con-

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cations, which were named Fort Pitt, in honor of the great English Prime Minister.

The ax, the spade, and the musket played a very important part in this locality in the great struggle between France and England for the control of North America. In the Indian uprising under Pontiac the fort was again under attack, and there was considerable frontier warfare in this vicinity. Washington made the last of his five journeys here in 1770, when Pittsburgh, according to his journal, consisted of 30 log houses.

For some years this locality was on the exposed frontier of the resolute Colonies. They were people accustomed to hardships who did not hesitate to defend with muskets in their hands, what they believed to be their rights. After the close of the Revolutionary War, Pittsburgh became a part of Pennsylvania. It was of sufficient importance to support a newspaper in 1788, known as the Pittsburgh Gazette, which has been since published without interruption and was lately merged in the Post-Gazette.

The little community having a desire for educational facilities, the next year the Pittsburgh Academy was chartered by the Legislature. This developed into the University of Pittsburgh. Soon post riders carried the mail between here and Philadelphia. Commerce began to develop and the covered wagon, followed by passengers in stage coaches. But it was not until 1854 when what is now the Pennsylvania Railroad reached this city.

**Pioneer Community**  
This American community, not without the shedding of some of its blood, the enduring of many privations, and always with the aid of its brow, was gradually coming into existence. The pioneer stock were hewing down the forests, starting their settlement, providing for education, beginning their commerce, opening lines of communication, making ready for the coming of the full epic of coal and oil and steel, paint that inspiring landscape of hillside and waterfront, decorated by gigantic commercial structures throbbing with the movement of industrial life and surrounded by cloud and fire.

They were making a practical application of the abiding principles of progress to the affairs of this life. An almost incomprehensible success was destined to crown their efforts.

People have come here from our own country and from many distant lands until the city with its environs has a population in excess of 1,000,000. Your manufactures of iron and steel stand first in all the world, and you hold a leading place in coal and coke, in glass, and electrical machinery. Your mines and mills produce an enormous tonnage, which, it is claimed, exceeds the total rail and water tonnage of the five greatest seaports in the world—New York, Boston, London, Antwerp, and Hamburg. You are the fifth city in the Nation in bank capital and surplus, and your clearing-house balance of \$9,198,000,000 for last year put you in sixth place.

Such a development as has come to Pittsburgh is representative of the material prosperity of many of our industrial centers. Its rewards are widely distributed by reason of high wages among the great mass of the people. While the ranks of unskilled labor have not yet come into their full enjoyment, their condition is greatly improved over what they ever before received.

**Right Use of Prosperity**  
The question for the determination of the American people is no longer whether they will be able to secure prosperity, but rather what use they will make of their prosperity. It is only in its use that we can justify its existence. The answer will undoubtedly be found in the religion, the education, and the art of the people. But we have gone far enough to see that the great mass of the wealth of our country has not been used merely for selfish indulgence and ostentatious luxury. It has been used to raise the life of the people into a higher realm.

It is in this direction that the leaders of your economic life have been going, followed by the great body of your people. It is this spirit which has dominated the growth of your community. It is apparent in your stately edifices dedicated to religious worship, in your school buildings, and in your charitable and philanthropic institutions.

A fitting example of this development is this beautiful music hall. Around it are similar institutions already in existence or under construction. The Courtyard of the Jewish Building for Young Men and Women, the new home of the board of education, and the Cathedral of Learning for the University of Pittsburgh, with your many club buildings, will all combine to give to the life of your city a wide variety of architectural beauty.

came to realize that the Bessemer process would bring the steel rail into general use.

He became one of the great producers of steel, which brought him a large fortune. I once heard him say that in the Old World wealth was quickly appropriated by the nobility and used chiefly for the benefit of the aristocracy, but in America he wished it kept for the people and dedicated to the uses of democracy. In accordance with this policy, out of what he called his surplus wealth, he built a free library and added a museum of natural history and a gallery of fine arts, which are now housed in this imposing structure. The library has grown until it contains 822,000 volumes. Its practical value is apparent in its annual circulation of about 3,000,000 among the people of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Carnegie was an intensely practical man and had the advantage of the most meager schooling in his youth. Perhaps he was compensated for this loss by having parents endowed with a most sturdy character. Wishing, however, to provide the youth of the coming generations with training that should especially fit them for industrial life, he started a trade school which later became the Carnegie Institute of Technology. This is now attended by 6700 students, representing every State in the Union, and most of the countries of the world. By these methods, Mr. Carnegie, in common with most of the other men of large wealth in our country, has made great outlays for the service of the people and for the extension of the principles of democracy.

**Purveyor of Good Thoughts**  
Good thoughts and good deeds have an inherent power for development. They grow and expand. What was in its inception a local art gallery for the benefit of this immediate locality quickly assumed the nature of an international institution. You are now holding the twenty-sixth international exhibition of paintings. About 15 foreign countries are represented. There are about 400 pictures by about 30 artists, of whom 30 are Americans. Later these pictures will be shown at the Brooklyn Museum of Art and Sciences, and for the first time the exhibit will go west of the Rocky Mountains to San Francisco.

The exhibition this year has been made possible through the generosity of two of your distinguished citizens, Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon. They stand out as men who are devoting themselves to the service of humanity, one by remaining as a leader in great financial and industrial enterprises, and the other by turning his great talents to the administration of public finance as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, where his leadership in the last six years has been greatly instrumental in restoring the economic equilibrium of the world.

What has been taking place in your city is characteristic of many groups of men over the entire Nation. Men of large resources in our country more and more devote themselves to the service and welfare of the people. It should not escape our attention that this is an international exhibition. It is wholly contemporaneous in its conception. Mr. Carnegie was in no wise deficient in his reverence for the men and the work of the past, but he would not have been content with the somewhat negative results of investigations of the past that what has been done is done. He was a creator with a desire to encourage and promote creation in others.

**Looking for the New Masters**  
While it is highly desirable to study and appreciate the art of the past, and bestow due honor upon the old masters, yet if there is to be progress, if there is to be vitality, if there is to be a growing creative purpose in this field, it will be because of approbation that is bestowed upon those who at present are its devoted exponents. He therefore provided for the purchase annually of not less than two American pictures painted within the year. In accordance with this principle this exhibition consists of paintings, with few exceptions, of living artists done within the past five years. People who view it will have an opportunity to see what is characteristic in contemporary art in each of the countries represented. The advantage of an international contest of this kind is that no country thereby loses anything.

The stimulation, the education, the generous rivalry in well-doing that it conveys upon those who participate leave all concerned richer than they were before in art and its appreciation. From much humbler beginnings great issues have been evolved. It may be that in the spirit which animates the conduct of these exhibitions lies the germ of a better world relationship.

While this occasion has its international aspects, which we hold of vast importance, we should also remember that it is a distinctly American effort. It is one of the contributions which our country is making to the art of the world. Our people very early showed a desire for portrait painting, which was carried on among the Puritans and the Quakers

mostly by visiting Englishmen. But by the middle of the eighteenth century our own art had so advanced as to produce Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy, which in later years assigned prominent parts to such Americans of genius as Whistler, Abbey, and Sargent.

**Interpreters of Our Time**  
Of a recent date are La Farge, Homer and a long line of their contemporaries, many of whom are still living, who hold a high place in the estimation of the world. In the interpretation of the life and spirit of our time, it is generally agreed by artists that our own countrymen have reached a stage where they do not yield in excellence to the work now being done in any other region. Our country is not deficient in painters. We have reached conditions that are likely to increase their numbers and improve their work.

While it will always be desirable to stimulate and encourage the production of fine paintings, it is even more desirable to stimulate and encourage their wide appreciation by the people. It is for this reason that the painter and the founder of art galleries rank high as public benefactors. They raise people to a spiritual level which they could not otherwise attain.

It is the evolution which has been going on in our country. It does not always proceed smoothly. It is far from complete. In fact, we have as yet only laid out a part of the plan. But enough has been done so that we know we are going in the right direction. We are under great obligation to those who have given light and leading to this movement. Mr. Carnegie stands out preeminently as one of these. But he would have been first to insist upon a wide distribution of the honor and the glory. He was accustomed to say that he had made his success by gathering around him men who knew more than he did.

**Credit Due to Many**  
It is not alone that is entitled to credit for the possessions which went into his vast philanthropies. They were the joint result of himself and all those who were associated with him, down to the humblest worker in his mills. They all have their share in this international art exhibition. They are all reaping its benefits. Yet we all realize that it was his leadership which made it possible.

A better understanding has come to the American people in recent years of this method by which we are all co-operating to work out a common destiny. It has brought a great harvest of contentment and a great increase of effort and efficiency in production. In its light the relation between employer and employee has been so greatly improved that much of the old friction no longer exists. Under a new realization of their mutual interests, the workers are more interested in the work, which a short time since would have been thought impossible.

There are still some who sit apart, who do not see, who cannot understand. To them our industrial life is the apothecary of selfishness and they cannot realize that the rattle of the reaper, the buzz of the saw, the clang of the anvil, the roar of traffic are all part of a mighty symphony, not only of material but of spiritual progress.

Out of them the Nation is supporting its religious institutions, endowing its colleges, providing its charities, furnishing adornments of architecture, rearing its monuments, organizing its orchestras, and encouraging its painting. But the American people see and understand. Unperturbed, they move majestically forward in the consciousness that they are making their contribution in common with our sister nations to the progress of humanity.

**COAL PRICES WEAKER**  
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13.—Coal prices have turned weaker. Domestic grades are 15 to 20 cents a ton. Steam slack is now quoted 90 cents to \$1 a ton.

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CINCINNATI

## Research Men Hope to Solve Sea's Mysteries in Three Years

### Electrical Properties of Sea and Air, Ocean Currents and Atmospheric Phenomena to Be Studied on Non-Magnetic Ship Carnegie

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 'non-magnetic' ship, Carnegie, has left New York under tow for Washington, to complete preparation for a three-year voyage in the course of which natural scientists of the Carnegie Institution, which owns the vessel, hope to obtain much valuable data on the electrical properties of the sea and air, ocean currents, conditions varying with the depth of the water, and atmospheric phenomena.

As planned, subject to authorization later, the tour would cover approximately 110,000 miles and take the vessel into each of the oceans and into all latitudes between 60 degrees north and 60 south. For motive power, the ship depends primarily on her sails, although she carries for emergency use a 100 horsepower gasoline engine.

An important object of the expedition is to be determination of whether the sea contains electrical currents similar to those passing through the land, and in turn, the effect of these

on compass variation. Terrestrial magnetism and its influence on the compass also will be studied, together with atmospheric electric pressure and the radio activity of air and water.

Through co-operation of the Navy Department, a sonometer for determining the depths of the ocean has been installed. With this and a winch electrically operated and capable of reaching a depth of 20,000 feet, the chemical composition and temperature of seawater at varying depths are to be studied. It is thought that data obtained in this way will have an important effect upon the study of ocean currents.

The vessel is termed "non-magnetic" because in her construction no magnetic materials, with the exception of the auxiliary engine, were used, assuring a minimum of error in making electrical observations.

The coming voyage, which under pressure plans will begin early next year, will be the Carnegie's seventh similar expedition.

Sections in the upper West and East sides would be selected, where there are whole blocks of unimproved three and four-story tenement buildings for the operation of Mr. Jacobs' plan, which he calls the "unit plan." The city would condemn one whole block of property fronting on four streets and half of the blocks to the north and to the

## CHILEANS PROTEST TACNA-ARICA BILL

### Increase of \$5000 to Expense Budget Not Liked

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The action of President Coolidge in raising the bill for the expenses of the Tacna-Arica Boundary Commission from \$10,000 to \$15,000, may delay the quarterly payment of that amount by the National City Bank of New York. The current payment by Peru has been deposited before Oct. 15, Jan. 15, April 15 and July 15, with the National City Bank of New York. The current payment by Peru has been deposited, but there is no sign of the Chilean payment, and there are indications that it will be made only after a protest has been filed against adding an extra \$5000 without previous notice.

In Chilean circles, it is pointed out that the Boundary Commission alone has already cost both Chile and Peru over \$180,000, almost twice as much as the total bill for the British arbitration in the boundary disputes between Chile and Argentina.

**PRIMARY LAW UPHOLD BY MAINE GOVERNOR**  
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13 (AP)—Speeches in favor of retention of Maine's direct primary law were made last night by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, at a meeting here. A special referendum will be held next Tuesday at a special state election on the proposed repeal of this law.

The proposal to return to the old convention system of selecting candidates seems likely to meet with an emphatic vote of 'No' from the citizens of Maine," said Governor Brewster. Mr. Baxter said the motive underlying the proposed primary repeal is to take away from the people their inalienable right to choose and elect their public officials.

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## EASTERN STAR'S GRAND CHAPTER REPORTS GAINS

### Mrs. Sillock of Peekskill to Head Organization of 133,000 Members

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Camilla M. Sillock of Peekskill is the new Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of New York, Order of the Eastern Star, having just been elected to that office at the annual convention in Mecca Temple.

Mrs. Sillock takes charge of an organization which now numbers 133,000, according to a report presented by Annie M. Pond of New York, Grand Secretary. This is an increase of approximately 5000 during the last year.

Other officers elected for the following year are: Grand Patron, Jonathan D. Wilson Jr., Newburgh; Associate Grand Matron, Amy Bishop Crocker, Schenectady; Associate Grand Patron, Benjamin Scott, Elmira; Grand Treasurer, Georgia Scardfield, New York; Grand Secretary, Annie M. Pond, New York; Grand Conductress, Maude Sturges, Norwich; Associate Grand Conductress, Emma F. Bergman, New York.

Mrs. Bergman, who by election as associate grand conductress becomes eligible to the official line and eventual election as grand matron, according to the order's tradition, is the first member from the Bronx to attain that office in the Grand Chapter's history. It was announced.

Mildred Ferguson of Spring Valley and Nettie V. Higgins of Brooklyn were elected commissioners of appeals. Mildred V. Ferguson of New York and Philip C. Blumeyer of College Point were elected members of the board of trustees for three years, and Jennie McIntosh of Barnevel member for one year.

Many of the reports concerned the charitable work being undertaken by the order, especially the Social Service Foundation, by which relief is afforded Eastern Star women who are widows with dependent children.

## FOOCHOW STREETS SCENE OF BATTLE

**Nationalists Try to Expel Tang Hsu-ching Forces**  
FOOCHOW, China, Oct. 13 (AP)—The streets of this city were a battlefield today for Nationalist forces who attempted to expel followers of Tang Hsu-ching. A number of casualties were reported.

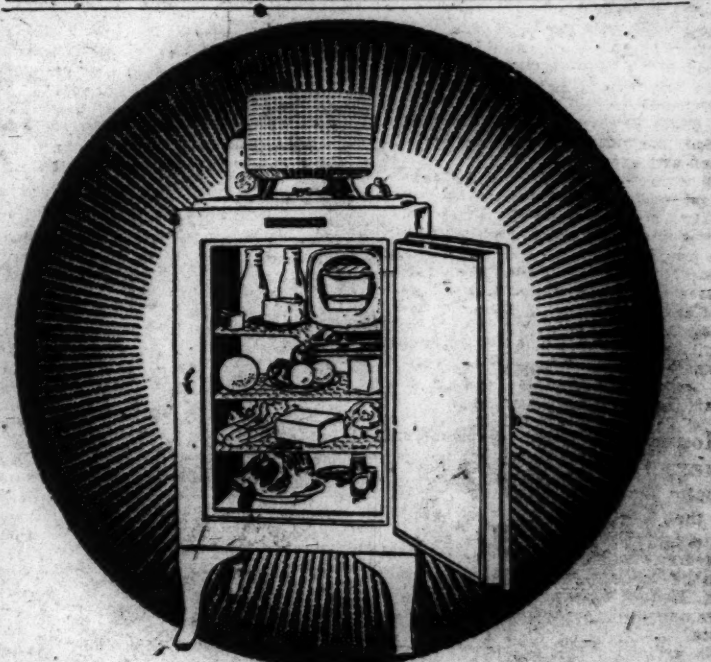
Tang Hsu-ching had demanded 1,000,000 Mexican dollars as the price of evacuating the city. Yesterday there were clashes between his followers and students. The populace has accused the provincial military chieftain of wholesale graft. Five hundred thousand Mexican dollars had been paid him and his further demands were refused.

Prior to the arrival of the Nationalists Tang Hsu-ching closed the city gates, manned the walls and prepared for battle. The Nationalists were greeted with heavy rifle fire. The Nationalists succeeded in breaking into the city and carried the battle into the streets.

The engagement was not decisive, however, commercial representatives attempted to negotiate a peace. All shops were closed and business was disorganized. All foreigners in the city were safe.

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## MEXICAN PEOPLE AGAINST REVOLT, IS OBREGON VIEW

Says Serrano-Gomez Move Was Mere "Riot" Because Unsupported by Opinion

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., Oct. 13 (P)—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, re-electionist candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, declared on his arrival here from Mexico City that the recent unrest centered there could "not be termed revolution because revolutions are made by the people and not a few disloyal soldiers took part in this simple riot."

"There are no two factions of public opinion as it is supposed," General Obregon said, "because if there were, the revolution would be in the entire national territory. The general who revolted does not represent by any means any political force and their failure is proof of their lack of backing."

"Only one group of military men, who dreamed to hold power by means of violence without accepting a democratic fight, revolted with a very small number of followers and failed."

"I do not think that high officials of the Catholic Church have given any support to the generals who revolted against the Administration of President Calles. But it is very evident that many Catholics supported the last movement from under cover. We know that many Catholics instigated General Gomez in his hostile policy toward the Government."

Gen. Serrano Responsible.

Exiled Editor Declares

LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 13 (P)—Gen. Francisco Serrano, executed revolutionary leader, was responsible for the present Mexican disturbance, and Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, a presidential aspirant, is his most affected victim, Felix F. Palavicini, deported founder of El Universal of Mexico City, declared upon his arrival in the United States.

In a signed statement, Sen. Palavicini denied he was implicated in the revolutionary movement, as charged by the Government.

"I am not a member of the present revolutionary faction, I am simply for the anti-election ticket," the statement said. "In other words, I am opposed to re-election and General Obregon's activities, for it is absurd to be otherwise after 17 years of fighting for the no re-election principle."

"The mutiny of troops was plotted by General Serrano. His plan was to leave Mexico City and go to Cuernavaca, where he had loyal soldiers, and then to march on the Capital, but President Calles discovered his plans and removed the garrison at Cuernavaca. When General Serrano and party arrived he found different troops. He was captured, court-martialed and executed."

General Obregon will be the next President of Mexico, and the country will be in a state of chaos in the opinion of Sen. Palavicini. The people of Mexico are opposed to re-election, but President Calles will impose General Obregon upon them even against their will. Although the revolution will fail, the civil war of Mexico will continue the struggle to bring about a government of tolerance, capable of giving Mexico peace, the statement said.

Mountaineers Guard Gomez

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13 (P)—Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, rebel leader sought by the Government in Vera Cruz State, is accompanied only by mountaineers, according to officers heading the 600 surrendered soldiers of Gen. Hector Almaraz, column who arrived at Jalapa, capital of the State.

No soldiers remained with Gomez after the defeat of his followers by Federal forces in western Vera Cruz, they declared.

Two officers claim they were ordered to leave the Mexico City garrison by General Almaraz, who told them Gen. Roberto Cejudo had revolted in Vera Cruz State and should be fought. General Almaraz, however, was not revealed, until airplanes flying over the mountain region near Perote, where they were entrenched, dropped printed sheets reminding the soldiers of their duty. Thereupon they decided to surrender.

Mexican Senators Lose Pay for Each Day Absent

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—National senators will lose one day's salary, as provided in the Federal Constitution, in the future if they fail to attend sessions regularly. Jose D. Aguayo, president of the Senate, announced. The reason for the penalty is because during the early days of September, when sessions were called to transact important business, the legislators remained away, preventing the necessary quorum.

The senators, said, President Aguayo, were duly notified and for no reason at all, did not attend; the body to a certain extent. He thinks by fining each member his pay for the day he misses, the practice will be broken up and there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary quorum.

BROWN TUITION RAISED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13 (P)—Brown University has increased its tuition from \$350 to \$400, effective at the beginning of the academic year, 1928-29. The corporation elected Charles T. Aldrich '77 of Providence a trustee to fill a non-denominational vacancy, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Chandler Robbins of New York to fill one of the existing Baptist vacancies.

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## Adding a Little Flavor of His Own.



## LOAN APPROVAL IS OPPOSED BY SENATOR GLASS

Action on French Issue Illegal, Policy Unwise, He Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Although William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has agreed to withhold further criticism of the State Department's action in approving the French Government's refunding loan venture, other Senators are preparing to denounce, not only this project, but the entire policy of the Government in giving such indulgences of foreign loans.

Indorsement Action Foreseen  
The dissenting Senators assert that the State Department has no legal authority to pass on loans and that its action in doing so is placing the American people and the American Government in the position of guaranteeing the ventures and being responsible for their successful liquidation. It is indicated that the coming session will see the introduction of legislation specifically prohibiting such action.

Mr. Borah, who expressed public criticism of the State Department's consideration of the French refunding loan some weeks ago, was urged by Administration executives a few days ago to refrain from further public dissent from the project, on the ground that its approval at this time would aid in effecting a favorable settlement with the French Government in the tariff controversy. Mr. Borah, it is understood, informed the State Department that he was willing to keep silent provided such a course would prove of assistance to the Government in pressing its case in the tariff matter. Strong representations were made to him that this would be the case, and Mr. Borah agreed to drop the subject for the time being, although he said frankly that he had not changed his views.

Senator Glass Indignant

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia and Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, voiced indignation at what he contends is a continuance of a policy by the State Department for which it has no legal basis. He declared that the practice of giving or withholding approval of foreign loans was begun in 1921 by Charles E. Hughes, when he was Secretary of State, and that it has been carried on, as it was originated, without congressional authority.

Congress, Mr. Glass maintains, alone can grant the power to pass on foreign loans, and this Congress would be the case, and Mr. Borah agreed to drop the subject for the time being, although he said frankly that he had not changed his views.

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## HEAD OF WESLEYAN DEPRECATES HAZING

Voices Growing Sentiment in America Against Practice

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 13 (P)—J. L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, voiced a growing sentiment among American colleges when he reminded the Wesleyan fraternities that the administration had the power to forbid initiation of freshmen into fraternities if the practice of hazing was not discontinued.

"It is of great importance," he said, in a talk before the senior members of the fraternities, "that the first-year men get a good start scholastically, and anything which interferes with their studies during the first few weeks of college is a severe detriment to the freshmen, as well as to the fraternities and the college."

Wesleyan fraternities have been putting the pledges through their paces, and it was this rather than any freshman-sophomore class rivalry which caused Mr. McConaughy's admonition.

MEXICO CITY MAP MADE

MEXICO CITY (Special correspondence)—A large map of Mexico City has just been completed by the engineering department of the Ayuntamiento (City Council). It shows all of the most recently formed colonies, pavements and civic improvements, and is complete in every detail.

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## PARTY EXPELS 44 COMMUNISTS

Alleged to Be Carrying on Rebel Propaganda Against Central Committee

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (P)—Forty-four Communists were expelled from the party today charged with carrying on rebel propaganda against the Central Communist committee. Among those expelled were Preobrazhensky, Serebriakoff and Sharoff, old-time members of the party and chief lieutenants of Leon Trotsky, who is the leader of the so-called opposition.

Trotsky himself recently was expelled from the Communist International for his opposition activities, but still has been able to keep his place within the Communist Party itself. The expulsion of some of his followers from the party, however, has been going on recently.

The expulsions are felt here to indicate that J. V. Stalin, the Communist leader, is determined to carry on a policy of iron party discipline at all costs, and it is felt that the situation now looks like a fight to a finish with the Stalin group unwilling to compromise with the "middle of the road" Communists.

The expulsions eliminate from the Communist Party three leading members in Leningrad and five in Armenia. (Preobrazhensky is only of the leading theoreticians of the Communist Party while Serebriakoff is a member of the railway administration.)

The charges against the expelled men were illegal propaganda, illegal printing and the multiplying of secret party documents, but were heightened above all by the attempt of the Leningrad opposition, headed by Mr. Naoumoff, to collect 30,000 Communist signatures under a sweeping indictment directed against the Communist executive with which the opposition planned to face the party in the coming conference, thus forcing a choice between wholesale expulsion or definite compromise.

## POLES CLOSING SCHOOLS IN VILNA, LITHUANIA ALLEGES

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (P)—Lithuania has addressed a complaint to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations respecting the alleged closing of Lithuanian schools and the arrest of schoolmasters in Vilna territory by the Polish authorities on the grounds apparently of political agitation.

The complaint has been circulated among members of the League, and Poland will be invited to furnish explanations.

CONGRESSIONAL FLOOD COMMITTEES TO MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The congressional committees concerned with flood control legislation will meet Nov. 7 in the capital to consider measures dealing with needs arising from the Mississippi River inundation.

Frank R. Reid (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Flood Control, after conferring with members of his group, issued a call for the Nov. 7 gathering. Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas and majority floor leader, thereupon announced that he would request the Senate Commerce Committee to convene at the same time so as to sit in joint session with the House members. Mr. Reid also announced that he would make a personal survey of the entire flood region, going from Peoria, Ill., to New Orleans, so as to be in position to consider flood control projects.

YALE MAN "DOES NOT CHOOSE"

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13 (P)—Otto T. Barnard, Yale '76, of New York City does "not choose to run for the Yale Corporation in 1928," he has notified that body, on which he will have served for 18 years when his term expires next year. Mr. Barnard has served on the prudential committee of the corporation since 1911 and has been chairman of the finance committee since 1919. He is now chairman of the national committee of the Yale endowment fund.

## Harvard Engineers Seek to Adapt Diesel Engines to Airplane Uses

More Power, Greater Economy in Fuel, Reduction of Fire Hazard Promise Rich Goal—Problem of Weight Must Be Overcome

Harvard research workers are trying to find out how, and if, Diesel engines can be made light enough for airplanes. More power, economy in fuel and less fire hazard are two outstanding advantages in the adaptation of this successful type of marine engine, it is claimed.

This cutting down the weight per horsepower of Diesel engines from 250 pounds in motor-driven ships to 2 pounds for airplanes is being investigated by Dr. T. W. F. Brown of Ayr, Scot., and David H. Alexander of Belfast, Ire., holders of the two Blair fellowships this year, under the direction of Prof. Lionel S. Marks of the mechanical engineering department of the Harvard Engineering School.

Would Widen Cruising Radius  
It is expected that the wider cruising radius which these engines should give an airplane will put commercial aviation on a more practical basis.

The first problem is to find out exactly what happens in a cylinder of an engine running at 1000 revolutions per minute during one two-hundredth of a second. They have to take samples of the exhaust gases, measure temperatures, and find the size of almost microscopic droplets of the fuel blown into the cylinders for combustion.

Diesel engines do not use spark plugs but burn their fuel rather than explode it, using not more than half as much fuel as an automobile engine to get the same power developed. Instead of gasoline, they use heavy petroleum oil from which gasoline and other volatile substances have been removed. It is due to this low volatility of the residual oil that the possibility of explosions is cut down and the safety of the airplane from fire increased.

Weight Must Be Reduced

The present weight per horsepower of the Diesel engine is its

chief fault, and while the Germans have refined the engine so that it can be used in trucks, this can be considered only as an intermediary solution to the problem, according to Professor Marks. The necessity, he says, is to produce a higher speeded engine. He estimates, however, that in a distance of 1000 miles a 46-horsepower Diesel engine would be as light as a two-pound-per-horsepower gasoline engine, the weights of the fuels for both considered.

The Diesel engine operates so that at first the cylinder is filled with air. This is compressed until it is at a temperature at which iron would glow red. Then the oil is sprayed into the cylinder in a finely atomized state to be burned. The gases formed through the combustion of the oil occupy a vastly greater volume at that temperature than the liquid oil droplets did, and the force of this moves the pistons, Professor Marks explained.

The oil used costs only one-half to one-third what gasoline costs, so that the operation of the engine would be more economical simply from the cost of the fuels, disregarding the increased efficiency, he said.

SCHOOL CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (P)—Whether states can prohibit children of other races from attending public schools provided for white children will be decided by the Supreme Court.

The controversy reached the court in a case from the Rosedale school district in Bolivar County, Mississippi, where the school authorities required a child of Chinese descent to attend a public school provided for Negroes. It was submitted for decision without oral arguments.

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## ELDER PLANE, WITH FLIERS, SAVED AT SEA

Picked Up Off Azores, Says  
Message by Dutch Ship—  
Oil Pipe Broke

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—A message to the Paris office of the Associated Press received this afternoon from Miss Ruth Elder, the aviator, told of her landing at sea beside the Dutch tanker Barendrecht.

The message, which said that she and Capt. George Haldeman, her copilot, were "ok," said that the landing of the American Girl while en route to Paris from New York had been caused by a broken oil line. The message read: "Landed by steamship Barendrecht with broken oil line. Both Haldeman and myself ok.—Ruth Elder."

The time when this message was filed was given as "3 h. 6 m., but it was probable that these figures (8:06 a. m.) had been garbled in transmission.

The position of the ship was not made known and the landing place has been variously placed as off the Azores and other points, with the first named being the most authentic thus far.

The agents of the Barendrecht in London state that the steamer left Rotterdam on Oct. 8 for Baytown, Tex. She was said to be approximately 1000 miles out at the present time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America announced that it was informed by wireless from the Steamer Olympic that the Dutch Steamer Barendrecht had picked up the crew of the monoplane American Girl off the Azores.

Officials of the Radio Corporation said the brief message, relayed via the Leviathan to the Chatham station of the company, did not mention the time when Ruth Elder and her copilot were rescued by the Dutch steamer.

The message received from the Olympic, radio officials said, read: "Airplane American Girl picked up off Azores by Dutch steamer Barendrecht. Both well."

The Barendrecht is owned by the P. H. Van Ommen Company of Rotterdam, according to local steamship companies. The Radio Corporation of America said the vessel was bound from Valencia, Spain, to Houston, Tex.

## Grayson Plane Stands Storm

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Oct. 13 (AP)—The Sikorsky plane, The Dawn, showed its seaworthiness today when after two hours of buffeting by the surf, it emerged from the receding tide undamaged.

For nearly an hour at the crest of the tide, the plane, which swept completely about the plane, but buoyed up by its bottle-like cabin and two pontoons, The Dawn, which is prepared for Mrs. Frances W. Grayson's flight to Copenhagen, lifted gently without strain. The two Wright motors are perched well up on the front, and covered closely with canvas as they were, no sea water reached them.

## Junkers Plane Has Been Forced to Land

LISBON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Junkers plane D-1230 hopped off this morning with the intention of proceeding to the Azores en route to the United States, but soon after landed as one of the engines was giving trouble.

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Heinkel hydroplane D-1220 which left Brunsbüttel this morning for Amsterdam en route to the United States by way of the Azores, landed at Wilhelmshaven for further repairs.

(Wilhelmshaven is about 60 miles west of Brunsbüttel.)

## NEW FUEL USES TO AID SAVINGS

(Continued from Page 1)

the automotive industry in France lies in the peculiar adaptability of charcoal as a producer of fuel. Charcoal eliminates the two difficulties ordinarily experienced when using bituminous coal, for charcoal has no volatile content to foul the engine and no ash content that can foul the producer with clinkers. Furthermore, the jolting that the producer gets from the bumps in the road is just what is needed for properly compacting the fire bed and preventing blow holes.

"Our coal operators and coke oven builders who are seeking a better market for their 'fines' could not do better than co-operate in an effort to develop a small mechanical producer that will gasify their waste with the same degree of reliability that coal is now being gasified for automotive purposes in France."

Gas Companies Told How to Widen Their Market  
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Owners of the gas companies of the Nation were told here in annual convention of the American Gas Association, that the cost of gas appliances, including all kinds of time and labor-saving devices for use in the home and in industry, must be cut in half so that they will be more widely used.

This advice was given by Philip Cabot of the Harvard school of busi-

ness administration, who said that, "one gas company alone is helpless, but this is not true of the American Gas Association. If the manufacturers fail to organize so as to achieve quantity production and low cost, the association, by pooling its orders, can force their hand. This is the strategy of the merchant which no great merchant has ever failed to use."

One of the most pressing problems of modern cities is smoke, Professor Cabot continued, and predicted that when attacked in earnest, the burning of raw bituminous coal will be forbidden. He did not regard fuel oil as a serious competitor of gas for metropolitan heating and industrial use.

Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the executive committee of the joint committee of National Utility Associations, voicing criticism of the "movement to build the greatest power plant in the world at Boulder Dam," declared that "you don't find anybody advocating government ownership because it is in itself a wise thing, but because it will help to accomplish some other social purpose."

If that was sound philosophy, he asked why the Government should not go into the automobile business and make money enough to support the army and navy.

Mr. Gadsden said the public utility business would welcome a thoroughgoing businesslike investigation of all phases of the public utility business conducted by experts. The public utility people, he said, would not "make the mistake which other groups in the past have made of organizing lobbies to buttonhole congressmen and senators."

Engineers meeting at the convention reported that 120,000 American homes now use gas for heating. This was announced as probably the most significant trend of the year in the industry.

## STATE CONTROLS WATER POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

greatly retarded," the commission has issued a sweeping order setting a hearing Nov. 1 for all persons, firms or corporations seeking to develop water power resources in the state.

The order does not challenge the right of the United States Power Commission to grant preliminary permits for the examination of prospective dam sites, but it does insist on the right of the state to select from applicants those regarded as best qualified to develop the state's resources.

The commission's order sets out that the commission is "deeply impressed with the urgent necessity of the immediate development of the water power of the State of Tennessee to the end that its citizens and others who may come among us may enjoy the benefit and manifold blessings of such development."

The State, according to the order "in its sovereign capacity has full and absolute authority and control over the establishment, development and operation of all its water power, subject only to the limited powers conferred on the Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States."

"No development of any water power of this State can be made without the consent and approval of this commission," the order stated. All firms which have applied for permits on Tennessee streams are cited to appear before the commission on Oct. 24 for consideration of their claims. A copy of the order was sent to the Federal Water Power Commission.

## Development in South Dakota to Benefit Large Section

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 13 (Special)—A new power which will be available for the whole of the northwest following the development of the hydroelectric energies in South Dakota was outlined by L. S. Crill, secretary of the State Department of Agriculture here.

"The State has four great power sites," Mr. Crill pointed out, "located at Mulehead, Big Bend, Little Bend, and Moberly, which are likely to be developed within the next 10 years. Electrical power is sweeping by in this great stream (Missouri River) every day; enough to operate railroads, light all of our cities, furnish power and light to all our factories, and yet have millions of kilowatts left to provide power and light for the industrial enterprises that are bound to spring up at the fountains of hydroelectric energy."

"Capital will follow hydroelectric power and the hills of Pierre along the Missouri River with their great deposits of aluminum, will crumble before the steam shovel as barge after barge on the Missouri River is loaded to carry aluminum to the markets of the world."

YALE FUND NOW \$17,746,777  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12—Yale's \$20,000,000 fund, which has now reached a total of \$17,746,777.89, according to the endowment fund headquarters at the Yale Club of New York. This report comes less than six months after the Yale campaign was officially opened last April by its round-the-world dinner, held simultaneously in 200 cities in all parts of the globe.

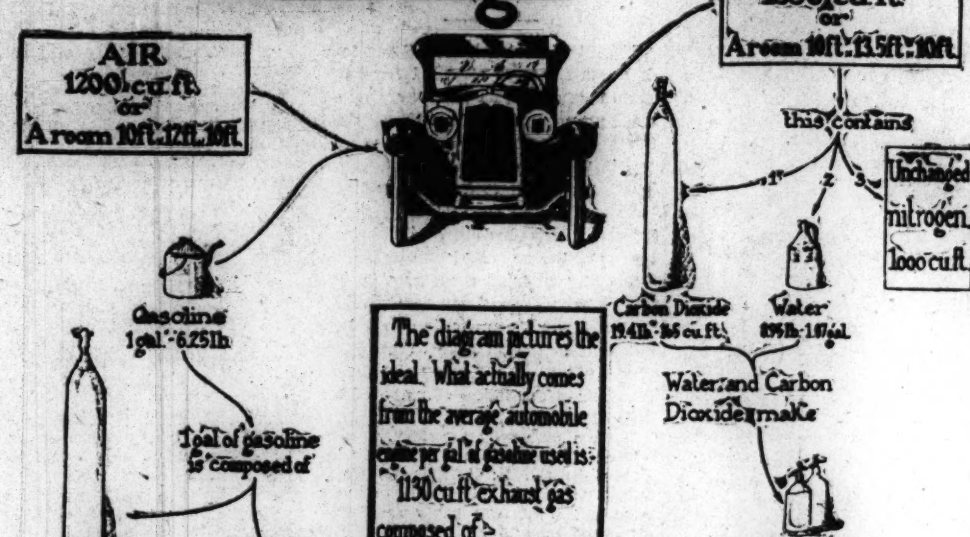
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## This Picture Tells Its Own Story

### This goes into the automobile engine



### This comes out of it.

## Artist Who Painted Alfonso XIII Thinks He Is Spain's Real Ruler

Margaret Fitzhugh Browne Gives Impressions of King Gained in Sittings for Portrait—Says Hard-Working Monarch Is "No Dictator's Puppet"

While Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, young Boston artist, was painting the portrait of Alfonso XIII of Spain for the New York Yacht Club, she learned all she could of Spain and the manner of man whose complex task it is to be its king; and Alfonso XIII, in his turn, not only found out all he could to supplement his already obviously comprehensive knowledge of the United States, but also just how much the visiting artist knew about her own country.

Sometimes, Miss Browne says, she acquiesced herself with tolerable credit; sometimes not. Especially when His Majesty asked her the population of Boston, she fumbled for an answer because she did not know it. His Majesty did, but she did not find that out until he laughed and filled up the gap from his own knowledge, with the utmost charm and politeness.

Miss Browne told Quota Club members, gathered at the Boston Engineers' Club, something of the sittings. There were six. When they were over the portrait was finished, because Miss Browne decided before she went to Madrid that she must do the portrait completely from life.

"We had the sittings," Miss Browne said, "in a private study in the royal palace. It was a lovely room, filled with trophies won by His Majesty at sports, books which are part of the reason for his vast fund of information about world affairs, and quantities of framed snapshots and photographs. He is extraordinarily approachable and easy to meet."

"A great deal that is adverse has been said and written about Alfonso XIII. I found three individualities in one: the monarch, very formal, very grave, as the central figure in an immensely serious circumstance; the business man, who works from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening; and the sportsman, relaxed and engaging, never remembering that he is a king if he is beaten."

"We always talked while I painted. His face in repose, I found, had given strength to the opinion I even had myself, that his expression is dull and listless. But that as the jaw which is heavy and in repose gives him a look of gloom and foreboding. When he talks his face is very alert, his eyes sparkle, their expression shifts rapidly, and the planes of his face have great vitality. When he talked of sports this was particularly true; when he asked me questions about our Government, about our customs and manners it was also true; I have met few people with any greater interest in the way humanity lives."

No Dictator's Puppet  
Miss Browne said she came away convinced that Alfonso XIII was no

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## FINDING FACTS ABOUT MOTORS

(Continued from Page 1)

sumed in finishing a car. Thus speed of production and more satisfactory quality were attained in one process.

Distinct from the laboratory—though to a degree each supplements the other—is the "proving ground." This also is a place for finding the facts. On a tract of 1245 acres, stock cars, bought for testing, are subjected to every condition which any purchaser might expect his machine to meet. Roads vary from the smoothest concrete to the roughest ruts, the stiffest grades; rain and mud in summer, snowdrifts in winter. And as Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors, explains, the personal element is not overlooked. "One owner may be considerate with his car; his neighbor may drive brutally," he says. So when a car is under test it is passed from one driver to another, subjecting it to all varieties of handling.

In a period of three months on the proving ground each test car undergoes more service than an average owner would give it in three years—25,000 miles. At every stage engi-

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## R. B. BENNETT CHOSEN LEADER

(Continued from Page 1)

River district of Alberta; use of Canadian ports for imports and exports of Canada; and development of the St. Lawrence River project as an all-Canadian enterprise, formed the subject of other resolutions which were passed.

Other Resolutions Passed  
Other resolutions favored the development by all means possible of Canada's basic industry, agriculture; establishment of a federal mineralogical department, under the direction of a minister of mines, to develop the mining industry to the utmost; development of the fishing industry of the country to its fullest capacity, and the taking of measures

## FILM COUNCIL MAKES PROGRESS IN CODE OF FAIR TRADE RULES

(Continued from Page 1)

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After it became evident that the floor discussions could not come to agreement on these questions, Mr. Myers ruled that they should go back to committees in the hope that for-

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# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## JAPAN EXTENDS RAILROAD NET IN MANCHURIA

More Elbow Room Demanded From the Chinese for Japanese Colonists

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—An interesting triangular game of international politics is now being played in that large undeveloped northeastern area of China that goes by the name of Manchuria. Japan is attempting to fortify the paramount position which it acquired in South Manchuria after the Russo-Japanese War. Not content with dominating the economic life of Manchuria through its possession of the port of Dairen and of the South Manchurian Railroad, the most important commercial artery of the country, combined with ownership of a number of valuable mining and industrial properties, the Japanese are extending their railroad net and demanding more elbow room for Japanese colonists from the Chinese authorities.

Russia has resumed its place as an important factor in the Far East situation. The Chinese Eastern Railroad, which cuts across Manchuria and furnishes much the shortest and most convenient line of communication with the chief Russian port of Vladivostok, is now being operated under a scheme of joint Russo-Chinese management, and there is a distinct reliving of Soviet commercial activity in the Far East. Meanwhile the Chinese authorities in Manchuria, the subsidiaries of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, since the inscrutable survey of practical questions are quite broad, has been a Russian, with a Chinese assistant. Posts in the railroad administration have been distributed on a basis of racial equality; wherever a department is headed by a Russian, there is a Chinese assistant, and vice versa.

**Sino-Russian Management**  
The experiment in Sino-Russian management of the Chinese Eastern Railroad has worked far from smoothly. An elaborate system of checks and balances was worked out, which would have required a maximum degree of good will on both sides to function without friction. The board of management is made up of five Russians and five Chinese, with a Chinese president and a Russian assistant president. On the other hand, the general manager of the railroad, whose powers in deciding immediate practical questions are quite broad, has been a Russian, with a Chinese assistant. Posts in the railroad administration have been distributed on a basis of racial equality; wherever a department is headed by a Russian, there is a Chinese assistant, and vice versa.

Causes of dispute between the Russian and Chinese elements in the management have been numerous, and have been accentuated by the fact that the Chinese authorities who in Manchuria are mostly very conservative Chinese officials of the old school, abhor anything in the nature of Bolshevism and look with the greatest suspicion on any attempt of the Russian Communists to preach the doctrine of Leninism, even among themselves. Soviet newspapers and reading rooms in Chinese territory are constantly liable to be raided by the police, and trade union activity can only be carried on in rather surreptitious fashion.

**Railroad Prospects**  
Notwithstanding conflicts, however, the Chinese Eastern Railroad prospered, from the commercial standpoint, and last year turned in a clear profit of some 15,000,000 rubles (about \$9,000,000), besides paying the Chinese some 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 rubles for the maintenance of Chinese courts and police, and the free transportation of Chinese soldiers. The Soviet policy has been one of patience under provocation, and this may be attributed to two causes. First, a clash involving the use of Russian armed force, no matter how much it might seem to be justified by the immediate occasion, would not square very well with the general Soviet policy of encouraging China to resist all "foreign imperialism." Secondly, Japan would almost certainly be brought into any conflict between the Soviet Union and Chang Tso-lin, and the

## Turks' Invitation to Greek Athletes for Games in Turkey Warmly Accepted

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—The Turkish athletic organizations at Constantinople have sent a hearty invitation to the Greek athletic unions to take part in games which will shortly be organized at the stadium of the former Turkish capital. The Turks have, besides, indicated their readiness to pay the traveling expenses of the Greek athletes and provide board and lodging accommodation for them all during their stay in Constantinople.

The Greeks have accepted the invitation, which has produced a very good impression, especially in the Greek sports world. A daily newspaper that has a leading influence on Greek public opinion says that pacific contact between the Greeks and the Turks must by all means be cultivated, and the meeting on the field of athletic games constitutes a beautiful and noble way of achieving this end.

Continuing its contemplations, the paper says: "We wish that at the meeting to be held shortly both sides will show mutual respect and do honor to the sporting traditions of the two countries. We wish also that this meeting may increase mutual understanding and appreciation, and that the good behavior of the athletes may reflect favorably the amiable disposition of the leaders of both countries."

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.  
**REAL DANCE MUSIC**  
Being "Discovered" by a Widening Circle of Discriminating Critics.  
**Dance Orchestra**  
25 26th Street - Tel. Havemeyer 4155

Soviet Union is in no condition to fight a Far Eastern war with Japan. Although Marshal Chang Tso-lin has always had the reputation of being dependent on Japan for political and military support, conflicts between the Japanese and the Manchurian authorities have become increasingly frequent during the last few months, and Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister to China, has recently been discussing with Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Chang Tso-lin's chief of staff, a whole series of disputed points, including the rights of Japanese to lease land in Manchuria, the desire of the Japanese Government to open additional consulates on Manchurian territory and the proposed construction by the Chinese of railroads which would cut into the revenues and threaten the commercial supremacy of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railroad.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's disputes with Japan will probably make him less ready to follow the advice which has been given him from some quarters to oust the Russians altogether from the management of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. The temptation to play off Russia against Japan is probably too strong for any Chinese statesman to resist.

## Groceries Sold by the Appeal of a "Literary Camaraderie"

Old London Firm Innovates With Advertising Campaign Based on "Non-commercial" Series of Catalogues—Sales Raised

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Originally in advertising is a goal which many seek, but few attain. Every advertising man knows that for one really good idea in the difficult art of publicity a thousand must first be discarded. But there has been an advertising success in this old, conservative country, achieved in the most humdrum of business—that of selling groceries and provisions—so original, quaint, and unique that advertising men all over the world have been interested in it.

Fortnum & Mason are an old established firm in Piccadilly, numbering among their customers many of the oldest and most conservative English

Readers Invited to Smile as They Go Buy



A Procession of Such Fetching Drawings and Entertaining Remarks as These Cross the Vision of Those Who Would See What Goods Are Offered for Sale. Mere Catalogues Are Dispensed With as Needless Dull. These Examples Are From Four Pages Chosen at Random From the 20 Already Published "Commentaries," as These Quaint Substitutes for Catalogues Are Called. The Original Pictures Are Printed in Red, Green, Blue and Lavender.

## CEYLON AIMS TO CURB RECKLESS DRIVING

Driving Tests to Be Severe, Size of Buses Limited

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The new motor ordinance has passed its second reading in the Ceylon Legislative Council. The object of the bill is to check reckless driving in the island.

Provision is made for the establishment of a central board to which it is proposed, if expedient, to transfer executive matters which are at present vested in the registrar of motorcars.

The new ordinance makes important regulations with regard to motorbuses. One of the chief provisions limits the dimensions of vehicles with a view to putting an end to the destructive careers of giant buses which are too big for the Ceylon roads, while a ban has been placed on the use of cars constructed according to American designs, with the steering wheel on the left side.

All motorcars are to be taxed by weight, and the tax on cars licensed for hire will be double that on private cars. Stiffer tests are provided for driving licenses. The present system of issuing annual licenses will be abolished, and a driver will be required to hold a certificate of competence which will authorize him to drive the class of car named thereon. Power is also granted for the withholding of certificates from persons of bad reputation.

titful and noble way of achieving this end.

Continuing its contemplations, the paper says: "We wish that at the meeting to be held shortly both sides will show mutual respect and do honor to the sporting traditions of the two countries. We wish also that this meeting may increase mutual understanding and appreciation, and that the good behavior of the athletes may reflect favorably the amiable disposition of the leaders of both countries."

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**Dance Orchestra**  
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JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.  
**The Curiosity Shop**  
Incorporated  
A place where one can find unusual values in American Antiques, Books, Gifts and Interior Decorations. We are returning Exquisite Holiday Greeting Cards. Orders placed this month will eliminate delays and disappointments later.  
Little services are rendered with as much pleasure as big ones.  
26th Street and Polk Avenue  
Tel. Havemeyer 10347



A Procession of Such Fetching Drawings and Entertaining Remarks as These Cross the Vision of Those Who Would See What Goods Are Offered for Sale. Mere Catalogues Are Dispensed With as Needless Dull. These Examples Are From Four Pages Chosen at Random From the 20 Already Published "Commentaries," as These Quaint Substitutes for Catalogues Are Called. The Original Pictures Are Printed in Red, Green, Blue and Lavender.

families. To expand the business along lines that would not give offense to these customers was a difficult problem, and an English advertising man, H. Stuart Menzies, was called into consultation. His suggestion required courage for carrying out on the part of the firm, but it was tried, and with extremely favorable results.

**Complete Change of Tactics**  
Mr. Menzies' proposal was a series of what were really trade catalogues, but their commercial mission was so cunningly concealed that while all the necessary commercial information was given, the pamphlets were really as readable as a whimsical production of the Oliver Herford or A. P. Herbert type. Of his idea he says: "I visualized little booklets, sent to a carefully chosen mailing list; booklets as readable as something bought at a bookstore or drawn from a library."

"Every preconceived notion of a trade catalogue was to be violated. Space was to be sacrificed to pure fun in every direction. There was to be no hint of the vile jargon that trade announcements have created for their own destruction. Out of these notions I evolved the first 'Commentary,' which is the name we gave to the series of booklets."

"It is hard to say which has attracted the more attention, the text or the amusing drawings which are liberally used on every page. This is a sample of the text—used to describe the firm's Stilton cheese: "Do not be misled by the mirthless Stiltons made in hissing factories by pale youths who cycle madly to the cinema when freedom hoots from the powerhouse. "Our real farmhouse Stiltons will show you why the name is venerated by mankind. Each cheese is made in the homestead of a Leicestershire yeoman, from great pans of cream."

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.  
**Roosevelt Men's Shop**  
Jackson Theatre Building  
25th Street  
Manhattan and Ice Skirts  
Founes and Meyers Gloves  
Phoenix Hosiery  
Neckwear from \$1 to \$5

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**Christmas Greetings**  
Liberal Discounts During October  
25c, 50c and \$1 Assortments  
About 1000 numbers from 3c up. Parcels sent by post.  
Printing and Engraving AGENTS WANTED  
E. A. GIANTVALLEY  
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JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.  
Tel. Havemeyer 10319

its customers before—a sort of literary camaraderie—if I may put it that way, and mind you, from a public as difficult to touch as any on earth.

"I think praise from Americans, who like to think that good publicity was evolved only in their part of the world, is praise indeed."

## WOMAN DISCOVERS CAUSE OF FADING Finding of Substance Expected to Lead to Fadeless Dyes

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—Experiments conducted by Miss Eva Hibbert at the Manchester College of Technology have resulted in the discovery of a method of separating from indigo-dyed material a composition, since proved to be indigo, which appears to be produced by the effect of exposure to sunlight. Investigation with indigo dyestuffs had already shown that the fading of colors was not due to any alteration of the fabric but to a definite change in the substance of the coloring material.

Research is still in the initial stages, but knowledge has been gained which may lead to the separation of the various substances produced by the fading of different colored materials. This, it is expected, will in turn simplify research into the cause of fading, and thus make possible the cheap production of fadeless dyestuffs.

The method of extracting indigo from faded indigo dyestuffs is simply to soak, and consists of soaking the faded material in cold water, to which ether is added. The ether floats on the top of the water and attracts the indigo to the surface, where forms a layer which can be easily separated.

## Tasmania Now No Check to Surveyors —To Map Island Quickly From Air

HOBART, Tasmania (Special Correspondence)—The British Airship mission, which has been visiting the Australian Commonwealth with the view of mapping out empire air routes and gathering information under various conditions, has been with the projected airship service from London to Australia, has included Tasmania in its itinerary.

According to the mission, the airship service between London and Australia will be inaugurated in about two years' time. The meteorological conditions for flying in Australia are regarded as being most favorable, but the visibility in Tasmania is regarded as presenting some difficulty, the mountainous country having a tendency to bank up the clouds, and at certain times fog in the northern part of the state would have to be reckoned with. However, the mission regards a service between Victoria and Tasmania as being quite within the bounds of practicability.

A much smaller type of airship than the one being built for the London-Australia trade would suffice, and they would make the journey at a speed of 60 miles an hour in four hours, instead of 17 to 18 hours, the time taken by steamer. It is within a comparatively short time an airplane

NEW YORK CITY  
**LOUIS HART**  
Telephone Washington Heights, 1077  
Dry Cleaning is No Longer Considered a Luxury  
CLEANERS and DYERS  
NOW IS THE TIME to have your Curtains, Drapes and Blankets cleaned before fixing up your home for the Fall.  
Very Reasonable Prices.  
Goods called for and delivered to all parts of city.  
Telephone and our representative will call 288 St. Nicholas Avenue at 180th Street  
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SALONS  
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After Extensive Alterations  
**POPULAR PRICED**  
Shoes for the Entire Family  
**MEN'S WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S**  
**FISHER'S SHOE STORE**  
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Our Motto: Quick Sales, Small Profits

An ACHIEVEMENT in DESIGNING  
**Tebaut's Corset—Brassiere**  
One-piece—NO ELASTIC, yet EASILY ADJUSTED  
Laundered perfectly  
Model adapted for slender, medium or stout  
**TEBAUT**  
489 Fifth Avenue, New York City  
Opposite Public Library  
REPRESENTATION desired for BOSTON  
Folder on request. Write for particulars.

## JUGOSLAVIANS SEEKING OUTLET TO AEGEAN SEA

Efforts to Get to Saloniki Are Blocked by Greek Government

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence)—In order to relieve a situation which she considers unfavorable to her vital interests, Yugoslavia has been trying for a long time to secure a free and permanent outlet through the Aegean port of Saloniki, one of the principal cities of Greece. This is the port that Austria-Hungary once coveted, and to secure which she pushed so insistently to the south that she provoked the conflict which was the beginning of the World War. Yugoslavia also would be happy to possess Saloniki, which lies less than 40 miles from her southern border, but since that is out of the question she has been trying to get to the port by diplomatic methods.

**Three Things Sought**  
She was sought principally for three things: first a Yugoslav zone in Saloniki entirely under her control and large enough to permit of an extensive commerce. Secondly she has wanted to get control of the line of railroad from the Yugoslav border at Ghevgheli to Saloniki, which is a vital part of the main line from Athens through Belgrade into central Europe. Incidentally Yugoslavia has bought up a large part of the shares

service for passengers and mails will be inaugurated.

The Commonwealth Government is undertaking a topographical survey of Tasmania, and the work will involve the employment of an airplane. Under various conditions, the meteorological conditions for flying in Australia are regarded as being most favorable, but the visibility in Tasmania is regarded as presenting some difficulty, the mountainous country having a tendency to bank up the clouds, and at certain times fog in the northern part of the state would have to be reckoned with. However, the mission regards a service between Victoria and Tasmania as being quite within the bounds of practicability.

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**Washington Heights Jeweler**  
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware  
EXPERT WATCH, CLOCK and JEWELRY REPAIRING  
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**Watson & Co. JEWELERS**  
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**SAVE 1/3 ON ALL FUR COATS**  
AND Neck Pieces AT Wholesale Prices from Mrs. M. P. Hart now associated with George W. Green Wholesale Furriers 245 West 50th St. New York City (Bet. 7th & 8th Aves.)  
Makers of Coats from \$150 up "Caracul" in all shades, \$250 to \$1200. "Broadtail" \$650 to \$2,000. "Mink" \$2,000 to \$4,000, etc.  
Garments of the highest quality and workmanship. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.  
Garments sent C. O. D. on approval, charges prepaid, thus enabling you thoroughly to examine the fur before paying for them. Phone Chickering 4285.  
**REMODELING A SPECIALTY**

Among our regular customers are many salesmen, some even in other clothing houses. These men know values and "are less interested in the actual price than in what they get in quality, style and service for that price."

Our long experience in making good clothes for men and boys verifies the above quotation from a representative of one of the great commercial organizations of the country.

A stylish and durable suit from us may be had anywhere between \$90 and \$45; a particularly wide range at \$75 and \$65.

## TEACHERS ASK CIVIL PAY RATE

Belgian Teachers' Congress Also Urge That Pensions Meet Post-War Prices

VERVIERS, Belgium (Special Correspondence)—The seventy-first congress of the Fédération Générale des Instituteurs Belges, held here, protested against grants from public funds being made to Roman Catholic schools. The resolution in the form of a reasoned defense of the public schools, that is, those under the control of the public authorities.

The congress affirmed that it was only these schools that respect all religious convictions and make no distinction between political and philosophical opinions, and thus make for the unity of the people and the predominance of the whole nation over other sections. Being neutral, the public school was the only school which, in the opinion of the congress, should receive financial support from public funds.

The subject of teachers' pensions was discussed, and the delay in bringing pre-war pensions up to the post-war cost of living was deplored. The Government was urged to end the delay and to apply the law of July, 1926, in a spirit of equity and justice.

Another resolution passed by the delegates asked that teachers' salaries should be on a level with those of civil servants, plus an addition for the years spent in training college.

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**Quaker Inn**  
1081 Bergen Street West of Nostrand Avenue  
LUNCHEON—11:30 to 2:30 or 6:00, or a la carte DINNER—Weekdays, 5 to 10:30; \$1.00 Sundays, 12 to 7; \$1.00  
Afternoon Tea in the cabin (a unique room just over the inn), from 3 to 4:30.  
THE CABIN MAY BE RENTED FOR "TEA" PARTIES

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Our long experience in making good clothes for men and boys verifies the above quotation from a representative of one of the great commercial organizations of the country.

A stylish and durable suit from us may be had anywhere between \$90 and \$45; a particularly wide range at \$75 and \$65.

**ROGERS PEET COMPANY**  
Broadway at Liberty Broadway at Warren Broadway at 13th St.  
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A stylish and durable suit from us may be had anywhere between \$90 and \$45; a particularly wide range at \$75 and \$65.



## The ABC of Flight

Addition of Elevator to Our Airplane Now Permits Us to Control the Up and Down Path of the Ship

No. 5 of a Series of Articles on How the Airplane Flies  
By W. LAURENCE LEPAGE

WHAT a curious looking thing would be an airplane if it did not have a tail! Yet, as we have already seen, a better reason than mere looks can be found for the tail of an airplane. A curved or cambered wing is a most unstable thing, and yet when it is forced through the air it has almost remarkable lifting qualities, so that airplane designers have had to be satisfied with its drawbacks from the standpoint of stability and devise some means of overcoming them. Nor is this the only stability problem to be overcome, as we shall later see. In the meantime, however, we have the essentials of the airplane worked out, and, provided that we can supply the necessary power for driving the wing through the air, we should be able to achieve horizontal flight, at least in theory.

The motive power of an airplane is supplied by an engine, usually a gasoline engine not altogether unlike that of our automobiles. But more than a mere engine is necessary, since we have to provide a means of propulsion through the air. Except in the legendary days of aviation, when all kinds of contrivances ranging from sails to paddles were suggested as a means of propulsion for flying machines, the screw propeller has been the accepted means of traction for both airplanes and airships. Since most modern airplanes are pulled rather than pushed through the air, it would seem more appropriate to talk of a "tractor" in referring to the screw which provides the necessary tractive power, but the term "propeller" has become the accepted name.

In theory, an airplane propeller is identical with a marine propeller in that it screws its way forward through the medium in which it operates. In practice an airplane propeller usually has two long narrow blades which are set at an angle to their respective directions of motion when turning. With a view to making this clearer, it may be said that if the propeller were to be immersed in butter it would, for each revolution, screw its way forward in the same manner as a wood screw bores its way through a chunk of pine wood (see Fig. 8).

"Slipstream" Described  
Of course, owing to the fact that air is so thin compared with butter, our "airscrew" will not make nearly so much headway per revolution as it would were it revolving in a medium as thick as butter. In air, the medium will tend to slip away from behind the blades as they turn and, consequently, there will be a strong draft of air swept backward by the propeller. This is known as the "slipstream," and anyone who has been to an airfield to watch the flying and has stood too near behind a plane as the engine was being tested, will clearly remember losing his hat and wiping the grit and dust out of his eyes—all caused by the slipstream!

With the motive power provided for, it is now only necessary for a suitable body to be arranged to hold the wing and tailplane in their correct relative positions, and to carry the pilot and the engine (propeller attached), and flight should be possible. However, the airplane must have wheels which will enable it to run along the ground while it gains sufficient speed for flight, i.e., until the lift of the wing is equivalent to the weight of the machine; and some means must be provided for steering the plane and controlling its climbing and diving. It must be recalled that the tailplane of itself will merely maintain horizontal flight.

Already it has been seen that unless it has been set at an angle of incidence, a flat plate will have no resultant force whatsoever other than a horizontal resistance. The tailplane, it will be remembered, is set at zero angle of incidence and only assumes a positive (or negative) incidence when the horizontal equilibrium of the airplane is disturbed, and then only maintains this incidence momentarily—until equilibrium is restored.

Let us consider for a moment a horizontal flat plate with a flap hinged all along its rear edge. Provided that the flap stays in line with the plate and that the latter is at zero angle of incidence to the air flowing by it there will be no resultant force set up other than the resistance (see Fig. 9, A).

If, however, the flap is moved up or down, what was formerly a flat plate now takes on something of the aspect of a curved surface and, accordingly, there will be either a positive (up) or a negative (down) resultant force set up (see Fig. 9, B). Here, therefore, we have a means whereby the tailplane can be employed for the dual purpose of longitudinal control and securing longitudinal stability.

Action of "Elevator"  
Raising the tail flap, known as the "elevator," will produce a negative resultant force upon the tail of the airplane, which will start to drop, and this will result in an increase in the angle of incidence of the wing, which, as has already been seen,

will be accompanied by a greater lift. Accordingly, the airplane will climb and will continue climbing until the elevator is returned to its original position and horizontal equilibrium is restored. Of course, it stands to reason that more power will be required for climbing than for level flight and, consequently, the engine will have to run faster at the same time that the elevator is raised. For similar reasons, depressing the elevator will result in a reduction in the angle of incidence of the wing with the corresponding decrease in the lift, the airplane commencing to dive. A similar movable flap, which we shall call the rudder, arranged vertically at the tail of the airplane will serve as a means of controlling the direction of flight.

That the airplane is not such a complicated mechanism in essentials as we had formerly been led to suppose is evident when we review our progress and see how, as a result of the application of only one or two fundamentals we have developed the airplane into something which is beginning to resemble the real thing (Fig. 10). There is, however, more to learn. In spite of the fact that our airplane is beginning to look right, the reader would be much surprised were he to realize fully how utterly impossible it would be to fly the machine in its present stage of development.

The airplane has a rudder, but it is by no means controllable; it has a wing and a tail, but it is so unstable that it would be impossible for it to leave the ground without crashing. These problems and their solution must all receive our attention.

(To Be Continued)

## ZINC MEN PLAN NEW SYNDICATE

American-Belgian Group May Control Bulk of World's Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Plans for a European zinc syndicate include an agreement between Belgian and American groups which would give them control of three-fourths of the world's zinc production, according to a dispatch from the American Chemical Society. No definite action has yet been taken and it is expected that conferences will be protracted. The zinc industry in Europe is at present in control of three groups whose interest is in the following ratios: Belgium, 47 per cent; English, 27 per cent; American, 5 per cent, the announcement says.

Quoting a dispatch from the Brussels correspondent of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," the announcement says that Belgium controls about 47 per cent of the world's production of zinc and is the largest producer in Europe.

"Last year the United States gained a foothold in Europe," the dispatch continues, "by the agreement concluded between the Société Anonyme Gliesche and the American Anaconda Copper and Harriman groups. The German Gliesche Company ceded its mines and foundries

in Poland to the new Société Anonyme 'Silesian American Corporation,' of which the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Harriman group retain a 51 per cent interest."

## GRAIN DEALERS ELECT OUTLINE LEGISLATION

OMAHA (P)—C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, was re-elected president of the Grain Dealers' Association at the closing session of the annual convention. A. S. MacDonald, Boston, was named first vice-president; John S. Green, Louisville, Ky., second vice-president; Charles Quinn, Toledo, O., secretary-treasurer. The association reaffirms its opposition to the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and outlined proposals for farm relief. A resolution opposing the Frazier bill to bring grain trading under federal inspection was adopted.

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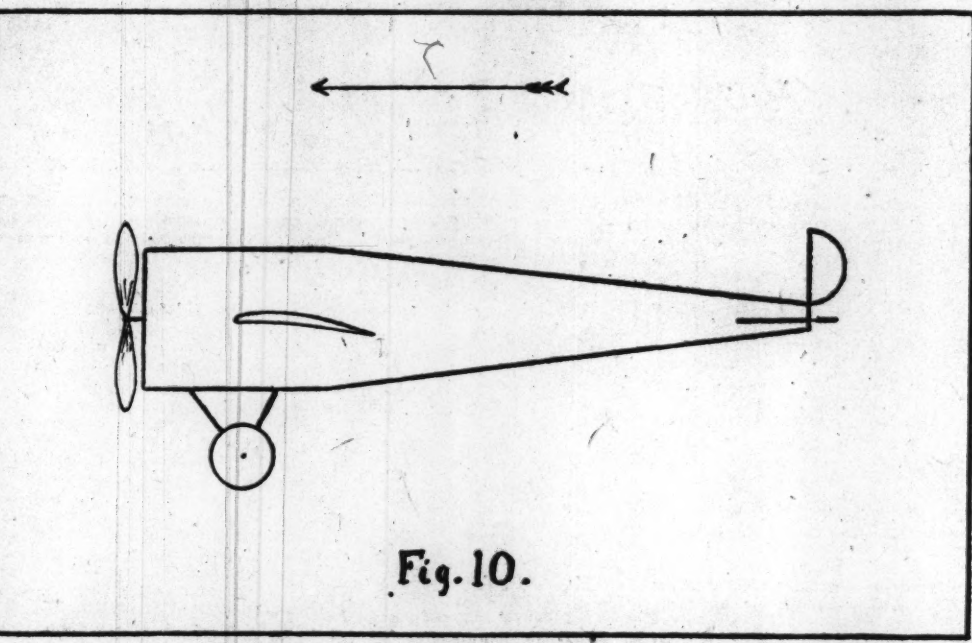
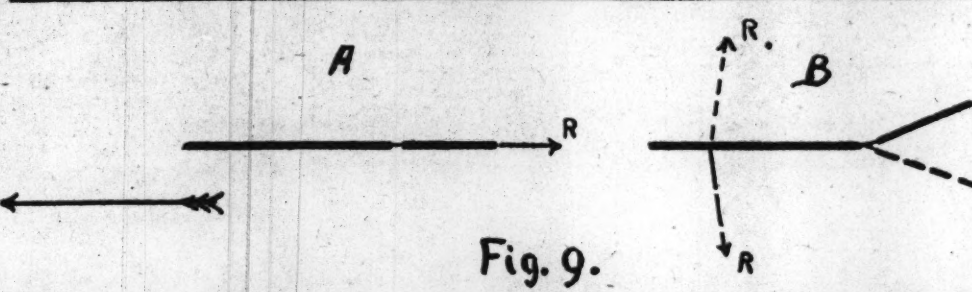
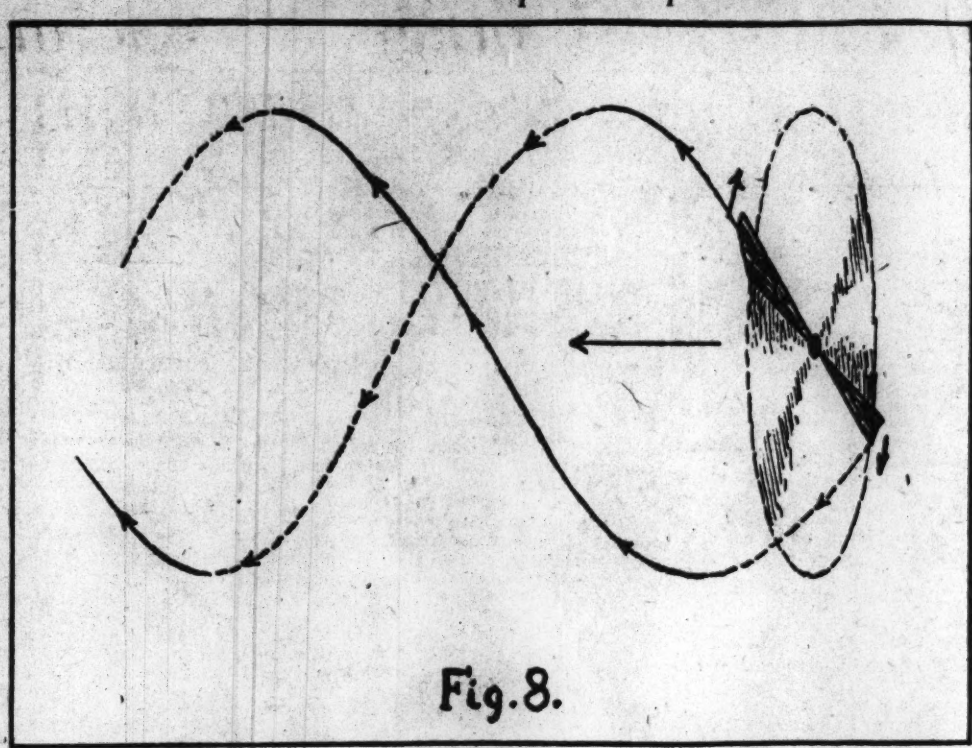
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Established 1855

**"THE RUG STORE"**  
Oriental and Domestic Rugs All Sizes  
McDowell & Co.  
217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

## Action of Propeller Explained



## RAILS, MOTORS, CALLED ALLIES

Must Develop Together, Western Maryland Executive Says

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13 (Special)—Motors and airships will not supplant railroads in mass transportation, but, if intelligently co-ordinated, will render supplemental service to the public, declared J. M. Fitzgerald, president of the Western Maryland Railway, in an address just delivered before the Rotary Club here.

Lines Employ 1,500,000  
"We have 35 per cent of all the railroad facilities of the world," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "That is why we do 60 per cent of the world's business. It is also why we continue to be prosperous when depression exists in foreign countries. The railroads of this country employ 1,500,000 people and are the largest consumers of products they transport."

"Motors are filling a need in congested cities, especially in short hauls. They also are reaching sparsely settled communities which had no other form of transportation. Railroads have lost business through motor transportation, but, on the other hand, the development of the motor industry has given to the railroads a greater volume of business than they have lost."

Air Transport Experimental  
"The motor transportation system could not exist today if efficient railroad service were withdrawn. Air transportation is in the experimental stage. It will always be handicapped by inability to handle freight or passengers in large volume. We hear a great deal about air transportation in Europe. The fact is that European railroads are not as well developed as those in the United States and people welcome the new form of service. Americans constitute a large percentage of the patronage of the freight air

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## Oil Company Officials to Cover Posts by Air

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Declaring that the airplane will in the near future supersede the automobile used by oil men traveling long distances between production fields, John J. Baker, representative of a large oil corporation of Tulsa, Okla., arrived here recently to negotiate with officials of the B. F. Mahoney Aircraft Corporation for several monoplane. It is proposed to use the planes in carrying oil field superintendents and other officials from one field to another when they are separated by long distances.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Sara Wallach, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Anna L. Welch, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley M. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hopkins, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Boerst, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dorothy E. Wentz, Fullerton, Calif.; Ruth Hickey, Laguna Beach, Calif.; John R. Savage, Ventnor, N. J.; Mrs. Annie E. Savage, Ventnor, N. J.

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New Pack Richlieu-Ko-We-Ba and Premier Canned Foods  
SPECIAL PRICES BY THE DOZEN  
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## INTELLIGENT LOGGING URGED TO CURB WASTE

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 13 (Special)—A nation-wide effort to eliminate waste in logging operations was cited as an imminent necessity by speakers at the annual convention of the Appalachian Hardwood Club. Pointing out that there has been no improvement in logging in the last 25 years, T. D. Snyder, Rainelle, W. Va., declared the fact that practically nothing is being done to replenish forests that are being removed.

"We must overcome our losses," he said, "by the employment of intelligent and thorough men to handle logging operations. They must know something more than just how to cut down a tree. They must not alone know the principles of logging, but be able to see, in their mind's eye, the reforestation that in the end must follow."

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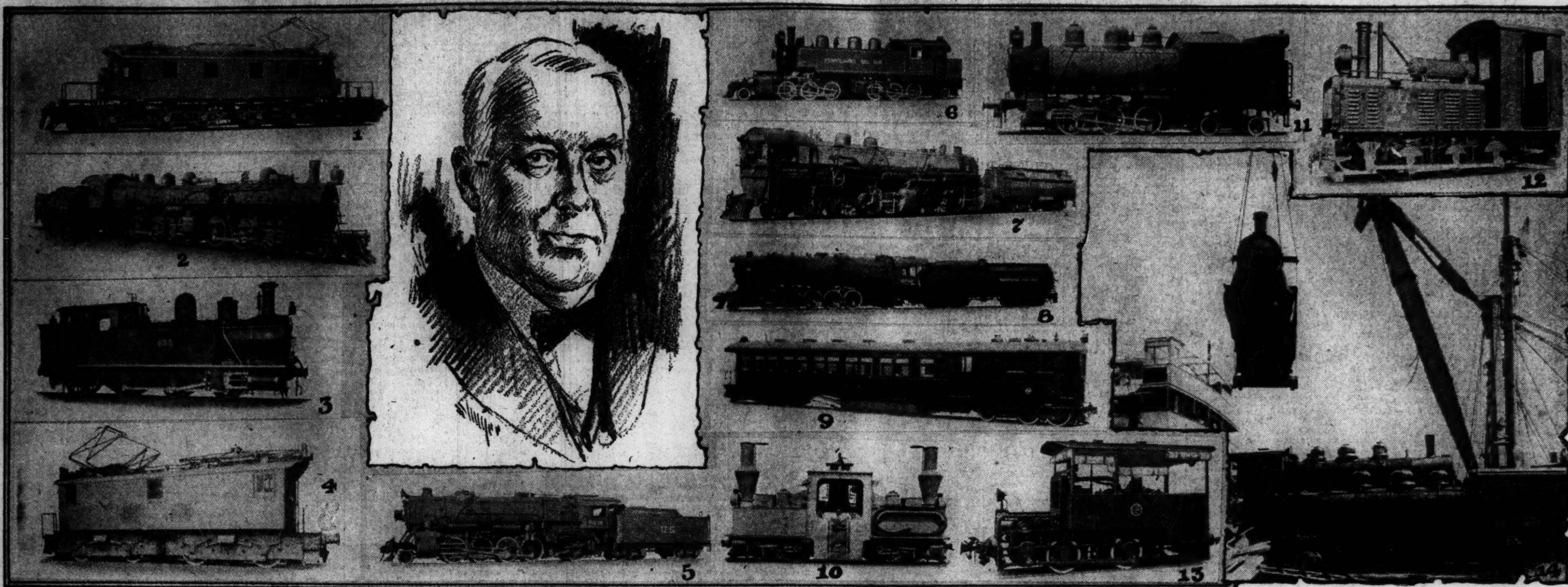
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# "Common Sense, Human Methods" of Enlisting Workers' Co-operation Are Outlined By Locomotive Builder Who Holds Industry Must Add "Heart Power" to Horsepower



1-Baldwin-Westinghouse Express Locomotive on the Chilean State Railways. 2-Articulated Locomotive With Flexible Boiler, for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. 3-Six-Coupled Tank Locomotive, for the Imperial Government Railways of Japan. 4-Baldwin-Westinghouse Locomotive, for the Buenos Aires Western Railway, Argentina. 5-One of the United States Government Standard Locomotives, Heavy Mikado Type. 6-Mallet Tank Locomotive, for the Ferrocarril del Sur, Colombia. 7-Mallet Articulated Freight Locomotive, for the Southern Pacific Company. 8-2-10-2 Type Locomotive, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Weight, Total Engine, 438,510 Pounds. 9-Steam Car for the American Railroad of Porto Rico. 10-Pechnot Type Locomotive, for the French Government. 11-Industrial Locomotive, for the Punjab Public Works Department, India. 12-Gasoline Locomotive, for the Russian Government. 13-Gasoline Locomotive for Dinger Sugar Mill Company, Java. 14-Loading Locomotives for Chile. Portrait—Samuel M. Vauclain.

## Samuel M. Vauclain Advocates High Wage Rate as Surest Guarantee of Business Prosperity

Also Says Good Work and Low Pay Are Incompatible, Indicating Poor Management  
—Opposes Discharge of Elderly Employees—Believes Electric Engines  
Will Not Displace Steam on Long Hauls

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A big, broad-shouldered man, smooth shaven, and grave of face, meticulously dressed, and with the vigor in his movements of an athlete of thirty, swung into the room, and with a hearty word of greeting set himself down at a long table. It was in the New York offices of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, Samuel M. Vauclain, president for nearly 10 years, and the dominant power in the organization for even longer, began almost at once to speak in answer to some written questions I had sent him some time before.

There was nothing in the room to detract the attention of either party to the interview. To me it is curious how men differ in the surroundings they make for themselves in the places of business which they occupy for at least half of their waking existence. Some cover the walls with photographs of friends or business associates; others like costly rugs and oil paintings. While I have not seen Mr. Vauclain's office in Philadelphia, I am told that, like the room in which he received me in New York, it is bare of anything other than the simple necessities for business conduct.

With no preliminaries he plunged into the discussion which I had sought to arouse. "I see one of your questions reads, 'You graduated in engineering. Do you think that training affords greater promise to youth than others?' I didn't graduate in engineering. I graduated in nothing except in so far as I graduated from the position of an indentured apprentice through which I entered as soon as I got through high school. I was 16 years old when I was apprenticed in the Altoona shops at 50 cents a day. When I ended my period of apprenticeship at the age of 21 I had mastered mechanical drawing, and to a very great extent the planning and construction of locomotives."

**Went to Night School**  
"Luckily I had always had a liking for mathematics, and when I was 16 was well grounded in geometry and trigonometry. During the period of my apprenticeship I worked in night school, and among other things got a working knowledge of German, although by ancestry, as my name shows, I am French. But I cannot claim to have had any form of liberal education or to have graduated from any institution of higher learning."

By way of parenthesis, I would like to note that the gentleman, thus unfortunately deprived of the advantages of education in the days of his youth, is described in a book of reference as follows:

Samuel Matthews Vauclain, Sc. D., member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Railway Engineering Association, American Philosophical Society, Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, and ever so many other technical and learned societies, the recipient of awards from international exhibitions and honors and decorations.

It would appear, therefore, that a college diploma is not absolutely essential to admission to the intimacy of the intellectually elect. Neither does Mr. Vauclain think it requisite to success in life. He declares that in the great manufacturing corporation of which he is the chief, promotions are made from the staff, and that the men who reach

the highest places are the men who have worked up from the most subordinate ones. He himself admits in a published story that at 23 years of age he was getting \$3.40 a week, and found that not only enough to be married upon, but lived within his income and saved money.

This doesn't mean that he is an advocate of small wages. Indeed, shifting the subject from this question of training for youth, he took up abruptly that of national prosperity, and laid down this rule: "Times will be good, business will be active, the Nation will be prosperous just as long as the United States continues to pay high wages. If there should arise a concerted effort to cut wages below the present level, the first step toward business depression will be taken."

**Advocate of High Wages**  
"Wage earners of the country make its market. They are the chief purchasers of the products of its industrial plants. So long as they are well paid, free from apprehension of unemployment and destitution in the immediate future, their demands for the products of our factories and workshops will keep business good. If all times were upon us now and unemployment widespread, there couldn't be a better thing for each unemployed man who lived in a house of his own than to get a paint brush and some paint and start painting it in his idle hours. That at least would arouse a demand for more paint and more brushes, and the stimulation of trade in one line would spread to others. You see what I mean. Unemployment mainly results from the existence of products that can't be sold. They aren't superfluous products, because somebody everywhere wants them, but because there is unemployment and a lack of purchasing power there is no sale for them, and therefore more unemployment results."

"We have got to learn that to maintain prosperity in all lines we must pay our working people that they will be in a position to buy and to stimulate the market which they themselves serve. It's the same way with the farmer. If he can't get a living wage out of his farm, he won't buy new farm utensils, and the first thing we know the agricultural machinery works are closing down, and times are dull because their men have no money to spend."

**Good Work, Low Pay, Incompatible**  
"Moreover I believe that good work and low wages are incompatible. If wages are low then something is wrong with the management. Of course unskilled labor is necessarily low paid labor, but the way out of that is to substitute machinery for men in the unskilled job, and teach the men to do the work that requires skill and justifies higher pay."

Anyone who has read Mr. Henry Ford's utterances on prosperity as affected by the wage rate will recognize a curious parallel at this point. And like Mr. Ford, Mr. Vauclain does not treat labor in a paternalistic way, but rather in the way which he conceives will contribute most to its efficiency. I had heard that he was a great advocate of the participation of employees in the ownership of the works. He left no doubt on that subject in response to the question. "Indeed, I do not believe in employee ownership in corporations,"

said he. "We do not set aside any stock for our employees; we do not lend them money to acquire it. If they want to buy stock of the Baldwin Locomotive Company they can go into the market as anyone else does and purchase it. Speaking for myself, I will say that I should dislike very much to have to manage a corporation, a large proportion of the stock of which was held by its employees. It seems to me there is a sharp distinction between a partner and an employee. I don't mean in any sense that our employees are not encouraged to contribute in every way they can toward the successful management of the company. I am always accessible to them, to any man who wears overalls as much as to any of our department chiefs. They can come with complaints or they will always get a good hearing. But they don't come as stockholders."

"Yet we have methods of dealing with our men that I think, even though adopted for business reasons, demonstrate that corporations are not without souls. For example, we have a rule—and, incidentally, we have many other rules—and this rule is that we will never discharge a man over 60 years of age. Indeed we have a long list of men on our pay roll now over 70 and they do a tremendous lot of work for us which could not be accomplished by younger men because their ripe experience enables them to counsel and advise the younger men working with them. Why, there was one man who at the age of 95 put into service a Mikado locomotive. Of course, that wasn't in the line of the day's work, but I asked him to do it just to see if he could. Neither do we discharge crippled men. Indeed, we find that they are so anxious to prove that they can do as well as before their injuries that frequently they do better."

**"Horsepower and Heart Power"**  
"You know that after all there are just two kinds of power in the industrial world: horsepower and heart power. Horsepower, or machines creating it, you can buy. It is perhaps the most important fruit of human invention. Possession of it lies at the basis of all production, and as a result every source—direct or indirect—of horsepower is eagerly sought for and utilized. Coal, natural gas, petroleum, water power, all are chiefly valuable in that they can be transferred into horsepower. But the latter, vital as it is to human comfort and progress, can only be utilized to its fullest worth when employed in connection with heart power."

A good phrase that—"two kinds of power in the industrial world: horse power and heart power." I would like to have had Mr. Vauclain expatiate upon it and explain somewhat of the significance he applied to the words "heart power," but he was speeding on somewhat like one of his own locomotives. Happily, as we were parting, he told me of a book in which were incorporated re-

ports of a number of his speeches, all grouped under the title, which I found eminently descriptive, of "Optimism." He said that in this I could find his views concerning the treatment of labor, and the application to it of "heart power," better stated than he could put it in casual conversation. In a speech on the "Open Shop," delivered at Atlanta, Ga., I found the following paragraphs which I think well worth publication, with the comment that the whole book is so full of shrewd common sense and kindly appreciation of the true relations between employer and employee, that I would like to publish much more of it:

"The way is easy. Your home is open. Your children can come in. They don't have to push a button to get in, or punch a time clock. It is their home. So our shop is our men's shop, and if we are going to have an open shop and control our labor they must be free to come in and go to their work. It is our business to find out, to know when they come to work, and it is our business to take care of them. If your men should become cripples, don't get rid of them, don't try to send them to someone else. Take care of your cripples. No cripple can be discharged in my establishment. He has a right to work there."

"If I break down a machine tool I can repair it and charge the expense to my operating expenses. I can't secure a new arm for a man, but I can pay him the same rate of pay he got when he was crippled, and keep him as long as he lives, which we do. And every one of these people that are so crippled in the course of time earn more money by being promoted into other lines or usefulness than they earned at the time they were crippled. Take care of your old men. You don't have to buy insurance policies for your labor. You don't have to furnish them lawyers, legal parks, etc. They don't want you to do it. They feel that if you can afford to do that for them you can afford to pay them more money."

**Better Than Pensions**

"There is no need of pensioning people at a certain age. When a man arrives at 60 years of age he is really valuable to you if he has had any years of experience at all; so make your rules and regulations so that nobody can discharge him, and he stays with you the rest of his life. Furthermore, when he is so old he can't come to the shop any more, send him his wages to his home, and just see what effect it will have upon the younger element who have to employ him. And see what the influence of these old men is upon the younger ones when they get troublesome."

"Young men in the shop are like a bunch of young roosters in a barnyard; you don't know what they will do, but if you have the old fellows there to keep them straight you don't have to bother. They will keep the young fellows lined up in the right way. These are simple, common sense, human methods of dealing with the labor problem. You can lay the boy off when times get dull. If you don't lay his father off, if you lay the father off the whole family will be disgruntled, and the boy will be disgruntled and give you trouble. Lay them off in regard to seniority. But if the man is married keep him and let the single man go. Just say, 'Jimmie, I guess you will have to go some other place for a while, this other fellow is married, and he will say, 'All right, boss, I will go.' Give him time to go. Let him know that work is getting scarce and somebody has to go, and you will be surprised how quickly they will get other jobs. You won't have to lay them off when prosperity returns they just come back like Mary's little lamb. They come in

because they are anxious to get back."

Just before calling upon Mr. Vauclain I had heard with a good deal of interest reports of the extent to which large corporations were turning to educational institutions like the Harvard Business School or to Institutes of technology for their men. I asked Mr. Vauclain whether that was to any great extent the practice of the corporation which he heads.

"Not as a rule," he said. "Ninety-nine per cent of our managers and heads of departments have come right up from the ranks. I do not question the value of technical education either in engineering or in business, but I do find that for us the best education comes to the man who has started at the very beginnings of the task of making locomotives and has come up through each stage until he knows the machine and the methods of its construction from the very bottom."

**Makes for Happiness**

"Furthermore, I think that this system makes for happiness and content among the workmen. There was a time in big corporations when their principal managers sent their boys to college and took them out neatly equipped with a gold-sealed diploma, and put them into the highest places in the works. That time I emphatically think is passing away. It is not unusual, of course, for men to put their own sons or relatives into the service of the corporation which they happen to manage, but more and more they are recognizing the necessity of having these favored youths go in at the bottom and add to their academic training the technical training which only work in the shop can give. This is the case with us, and I think with most other corporations."

"No one discern any material changes in the motive equipment of railroads? Has the limit been reached in the power of locomotives, or will the Diesel type or electric locomotives supplant steam in the early future?"

"No one can tell what the changes in locomotive designs in the next quarter of a century may be. Undoubtedly there will be steady progress toward more and more power. The Diesel type has not yet proved its worth—probably cannot be generally employed until some method of correcting the fetid odor of combustion is devised. As for electric locomotives, they will steadily increase in numbers and in power as the territories toward railroads become more thickly settled. Always where the highest tractive power is required and where conditions permit of its use, steam will be the driving force. But there will be territories increasing in extent where the smoke and noise of steam locomotives will be barred by public opinion. Already in the densely settled sections adjacent to New York electric traction is employed—not because it is economical, for it is not, but because the people demand it. I expect to see the time when all rail-

roads between Boston and Washington and as far west as Pittsburgh and Buffalo are electrically equipped."

"But for long hauls with few stops, with heavy trains, the steam locomotive will always be the more economical and efficient. The experience of the Milwaukee road with electric traction over its mountain lines has not been one to encourage other railroads to emulate it. You will probably see locomotives getting more and more powerful and heavier and heavier. Road beds and bridges will be strengthened to meet the demands of heavier locomotives and heavier trains. As a matter of fact, the railroads of this country are going to be largely rebuilt."

**No End to Rail Building**

"Journalists talk sometimes of the end of the railroad-building era. Perhaps the end of building new roads may be in sight, although feeders will always be necessary, but so far as the activity of railroad building is concerned, it will simply be diverted into the work of rebuilding. There are going to be mergers in increasing numbers too, for they are in the line of economic development, and common sense management. I notice with gratification that public hostility to these mergers has largely died out, and furthermore that the general attitude of the public and politicians toward railroads is vastly more intelligent and tolerant than it ever was before in our history."

"What do you think about the effect of prohibition on the efficiency of road labor and the economic condition of the workers?"

"As far as I can judge, it has not enhanced efficiency particularly. The railroads were enforcing a prohibition of their own which was quite effective long before Mr. Volstead appeared. In our works we watched the

men who were at all addicted to drink, and if their habits became very serious they were eliminated. To that extent prohibition may have had a bad effect on the efficiency of labor because we don't watch them as much as we did, and sometimes, with the easy violation of the prohibition law, men go to pieces who in the old times would have been checked by a friendly remonstrance.

**"Compensating Occupations"**  
"But I do think that prohibition, even insufficiently enforced, has had a certain economic advantage to the worker. Very fortunately, when we took away the pleasure which moderate drinking undoubtedly gives to men, there came along at the same time certain compensating occupations for his leisure hours. The automobile was first of these, and the moving picture another. I don't really believe that prohibition would have attained even its present measure of effectiveness had it not been for these two devices for employing the leisure time of the workman. Emerson's doctrine of compensation came into play there at its best."

By this time the head of the manufacturing establishment which more than any other in the world contributes to the development of transportation, upon which prosperity and comfort so largely depend, manifested that restlessness which characterizes the man who is a doer rather than a talker in the face of an interviewer, so I offered a final problem.

"In what lines of endeavor do you think the great prizes of the twentieth century are to be found? How shall youth reach out to win them?"

"I am not a bit of a prophet," he said, "but the prizes will be greater in every field of endeavor. I am sure these prizes will be won by men who select for their business career

that form of activity which most interests them. In brief, the man whose work day by day is a source of steadily increasing interest and stimulation to him is the man who is going to win the most notable success. The man who undertakes a life task for which in his heart he knows he is not fitted, and the details of which are always irksome to him, is a man to be pitied. For him there is no future. To him undoubtedly the prizes will be denied.

"But the man who selects as an occupation even one that seems humble, but who follows it because he loves it, and who finds in every day's work a new stimulation to endeavor and ambition, is the man to whom the great prizes will come. I believe this applies as much to running a farm as to running a railroad, to making a newspaper as to making a locomotive, and that is practically the only suggestion I could offer to aspiring youth."

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## INDIAN BUREAU INVESTIGATION WILL BE ASKED

Insurgent Control of Senate Committee Likely to Bring Up Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Senate Indian Affairs Committee, of which Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, is to be the new chairman at the coming session, will demand a congressional investigation of the management and activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The insistence on an inquiry will climax a campaign of several years' standing that the insurgents have been directing against the bureau, on the ground of mismanagement and arbitrary conduct toward the Indians. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, attempted to institute inquiries into the activities of the federal bureau last session, but were unable to obtain favorable committee consideration for their proposals.

With Mr. Frazier, a leader among the insurgents, as head of the Senate committee, and personally deeply interested in Indian affairs, a resolution for an investigation would be certain of being pressed within and by the committee. It is authoritatively known that the investigation project has Mr. Frazier's wholehearted approval and will be given his determined support.

Support Expected  
With Mr. Frazier as leader in the movement, a survey of the membership of the committee would indicate that it will receive powerful support there. On the committee are other members of the insurgent group, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana; and W. H. McMaster (R.), Senator from South Dakota. These senators have

all taken interest in Indian affairs. The past, Mr. La Follette and Mr. Wheeler, publicly expressing strong disapproval of acts of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. Frear led a determined campaign against the Indian Bureau last session, and in several exhaustive speeches on the House floor he severely arraigned its policies and conduct of Indian business. He was assured of support by both Republican and Democratic members, but shortness of the session prevented any legislative action being taken.

In his address, Mr. Frear charged that the Indian Bureau controlled the House Indian Affairs Committee to such an extent as to prevent him from obtaining a thorough hearing there, although he was a member of the group.

The elevation of Mr. Frear to chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee is an interesting commentary on the situation the Republican leaders find themselves in. Three years ago, at the opening of the Sixty-ninth Congress, Mr. Frazier, a ranking member of the committee, was ousted from his place by the Republican majority on the ground that he had left the party fold in supporting the La Follette-Wheeler presidential candidacy. William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and at that time Senator from Massachusetts was leader in this ousting movement.

Mr. Butler has since been defeated for re-election. Mr. Frear and the others of the congressional insurgent group read out of the Republican Party have been restored to their former places, which in Mr. Frazier's case gives him the chairmanship of the Indian Affairs Committee, although he has not actually been a member of the committee since 1924.

His restoration was demanded as the price the insurgents required for their support of the Republicans in gaining control of the organization of the coming Congress. Although his chairmanship has not been acted upon by the Senate, he is already occupying the office quarters of the committee, and doing so upon the insistence of Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, Republican floor leader.

## George Bernard Shaw Voices Approval of Signor Mussolini

Famous Writer Reduces Democracy and Despotism to Pounds, Shillings and Pence—Compares Duce's Acts With Those of British

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 13 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw has reaffirmed his belief in the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, in a letter published in the *Gazzetta del Popolo*. The letter was in the form of a reply to one written by Friedrich Adler, Austrian editor, to an English newspaper, attacking Mr. Shaw for his views on Signor Mussolini.

Mr. Shaw is quoted as saying that one must treat with respect a man of a foreign state who has established a dictatorship in a great and modern country without a single personal advantage, without any social, official or academic co-operation, but with only his "Black Shirts."

Italy after the World War was left in a situation analogous to that which Napoleon found in France on his return from his Egyptian campaign. Mr. Shaw declares, Signor Mussolini then, without the military prestige of Napoleon, did for Italy what Napoleon did for France, the letter says.

Discussing at length the subject, dictatorship or democracy, Mr. Shaw asserts that the despotic line is worth 3 pence in English money, while the democratic franc is worth only 2 pence. Italy, declares Mr. Shaw, is governed by a man who is the product of the people while France, free, equal and brotherly, is ruled by "Monsieur" Poincaré. Signor Mussolini, despite his impulsive acts

which may appear menacing, has not yet dammed the Nile, separated the waters of Egypt or pried open Rakovsky's strong box in imitation of England, says Mr. Shaw.

If one compares Italy with the Utopia of Mazzini, Italy may appear plainly abused and tyrannized. Mr. Shaw declares, but likewise is America, France, England and Russia.

Mr. Shaw concludes by saying that nothing is to be gained by insistently making charges against Fascism because Fascism could respond "tu quoque." Defects attributed to the Mussolini Government are neither Fascist nor Italian, he declares.

## GENERAL STRIKE. AVERTED IN SPAIN

500 Persons Under Arrest as Conspirators

HENDAY, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 13 (AP)—Five hundred persons are under arrest in Spain in connection with the recent discovery of a revolutionary conspiracy against the Primo de Rivera Government. The arrests centered in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao. Several officers are numbered among the alleged conspirators.

At the same time preparations to call a general strike were halted by the police. The strike was alleged to have been hatched at Bilbao by followers of Indalecio Prieto, extreme Socialist leader.

## DAIL EIREANN APPROVES CABINET

DUBLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—After a four-hour debate of the whole Government policy, the Dail Eireann yesterday approved by a vote of 76 to 70 President Cosgrave's Cabinet.

President Cosgrave restated his intention of putting the Public Safety Act, designed to prevent assassinations, into effect as one of the policies of the Government.

YALE FUND SWELLS  
NEW YORK (AP)—Eighty-eight per cent of the \$20,000,000 endowment fund being sought by Yale has already been subscribed by alumni, students and friends of the university, officials at fund headquarters announced. More than half the total desired has been underwritten in the metropolitan area. Fifty-two per cent of all Yale men throughout the world have responded.

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Record only the Sunny Hours

Courage

Worcester, Mass.

Special Correspondence

DURING an ice-lam on the Genesee River a bridge near a large factory was in danger of being carried away. The young efficiency engineer of the factory successfully blasted the ice so that it passed harmlessly under the bridge.

He had some explosive left over, which he hid in the pattern box of the factory in case it should be needed again before spring.

Early the next morning a fire broke out in the factory, and with the first alarm the young engineer was out of bed and had slipped on a long overcoat and a pair of rubber boots. As he ran toward the factory building, he remembered that there was one man besides himself who knew of the presence of the dynamite, and that was the yardmaster, Sandy, who had a wife and four children. Sandy, too, had got up and was ahead of him, as the engineer soon discovered; and he had to sprint in order to catch up with him, which he did at the main door.

Placing his hands on the older man's shoulders he swung him around. "No, you don't, Sandy, man!" he shouted. "This is my song-and-dance."

Sparks were already falling on the pattern box which contained the powder when he reached it, so that he had to shelter the explosive with his bent body while taking it out under his ulster.

Although the buildings were demolished, an explosion which might have wrecked many houses in the neighborhood was averted.

FROM Mrs. L. E. B. of Brookline, Mass., comes a contribution telling of a family making a change from a country home to a city apartment, and feeling it only right that an important member of the household, a Scotch collie, be left with

friends in the country where there was plenty of land where the dog could run and play. The ties were too strong, however, and the story relates the touching search the faithful dog made for his master. As may be suspected, the dog has resumed his important place in the household, although it be in a city apartment.

WHEN a flow of gas ceased in a gas well a few miles north of Indianapolis, water began to seep into the pipe until it became a flowing well of pure water. According to a contribution by Mrs. L. L. S., this well was on a road leading to a beautiful park, very popular for picnics. An offer was soon made to the owner by a group desiring to make the well the center of an amusement park. The owner, instead of selling the property, widened the road near the well and built a large concrete basin, into which the water flows constantly for the free use and enjoyment of all.

MANY a ranch in the West owes its location to water. A. L. H. of Butte, Mont., shares with readers of the *Sunday* the experience of the owner of a large sheep ranch who was asked during the summer why he was letting so much of his water run by his land. "The fellows below will simply have to quit if they do not make good this year," he replied. The writer adds that this unselfishness proved a great boon to those below and that the giving, of course, did not impoverish the rancher.

## HOME OWNERSHIP FOUND INCREASING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—A growing tendency to home ownership and the building of individual dwellings, notwithstanding the great increase in the numbers of apartment houses, is reported by the members of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, in session here.

The common use of the automobile, and rapidly with which new subdivisions are being opened, were declared to be the greatest incentives to home ownership, together with "the easy payment plan," which is being extended to even the higher priced homes.

## Beans and Applesauce Are Navy Menu Rivals

WASHINGTON (AP)—Applesauce is giving beans a race for popularity in navy "chow," judging from items which will be on Uncle Sam's list when next he goes marketing. Bids for \$40,000 pounds of canned applesauce will be opened. The navy department at the same time will ask bids for 700,000 pounds of kidney beans and 1,200,000 pounds of dried lima beans.

## LOWER POSTAL RATES SOUGHT ON NEWSPAPERS

Omnibus Bill Will Be Introduced Early in Coming Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Lower newspaper postal rates will again be taken up at the opening of the next session of Congress. A postal rate bill will be introduced by W. W. Griest (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, one of the provisions of which will be for a revision of the transient second-class rates.

The old rate on transient second-class matter was 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof and the present rate is 2 cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof for weights not exceeding eight ounces, after which parcel-post rates are applied. Mr. Griest explained in response to the complaint of newspaper publishers in San Jose, Calif.,

One of the five features of the postal rate schedules, which the joint subcommittee unanimously agreed to recommend to Congress for immediate enactment was a provision for revision of this transient second-class rate, not quite restoring the old rate but prescribing a flat rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof regardless of distance, and abolishing the parcel post zone rates.

The bill was placed on the calendar and allowed to remain there. Mr. Griest said, because of the appearance in Washington of a committee of newspaper publishers protesting against enactment on the ground that it did not also include reduction in postal rates on second class matter when mailed by the publishers themselves. Second-class transient rates are those applied to newspapers and magazines when mailed by others than the publishers or news agents.

These five bills, upon which there was unanimous agreement, were reintroduced at the beginning of the second session of the last Congress. They were consolidated into an omnibus measure and amended. The bill as amended was finally passed by the Senate and sent to conference. Here an agreement was reached which seemed fair to the Government and the users of the mail of all classes. The conference report was made to the House but failed of presentation to the Senate because of the parliamentary situation which developed there in the closing days of the last session.

## Sunset Stories

Rainy Day Fun

BETTY LOU stood at the window looking out at the steady down-pour of rain. Saturday and a rainy day! There was the new sand-box filled with new white sand and a little cupboard close by with new tin dishes and little pails and shovels all ready for Betty Lou and her little chum Jackie. Betty Lou pressed her nose tight against the glass and peered anxiously up at the sky, but the sun seemed to have completely hidden itself.

"Shall we ask Jackie to come over and play in the house with you?" Betty Lou's mother was sympathetic. "Nothing to do anyway but play dolls, and Jackie doesn't like dolls."

Betty Lou's voice almost broke and she had to work hard to keep the tears from rolling down. "I'm going to the store down on the corner and I'll bring Jackie back with me as I pass." Her mother put on her bright green raincoat and took her bright green umbrella out of the rack. At the door she turned and smiled cheerily at the downcast little face. "Take the flowers from the dining room table and put on the round oil cloth, then get out your tin toys and pull up two chairs. I'll be back by the time you are ready for me."

Betty Lou's eyes brightened and she started to ask questions, but her mother only laughed and waved her green umbrella. "With a pack under her arm and little Jackie trucking beside with his yellow slicker, Betty Lou's mother came back just as Betty Lou was drawing up two chairs to the table.

Two curious pairs of eyes watched as Betty Lou's mother drew from the package a box of toothpicks, a box of animal cookies and a box of Andy Gump cookies. "Oh, what—what is going to happen?" two voices asked. "I'll show you," and in a moment Betty Lou and Jackie saw how, with the aid of the toothpicks, the animals could form a wonderful parade

and the Gump family could stand about and watch the parade and circus. Some pasteboard wheels pinned on the circus wagon in which the animals came made it look more real.

Both little folks were busily engaged all the rest of the morning and looked up in surprise when the telephone rang and Jackie's mother called him home for lunch. "I wouldn't care if it rained every day if we could have such fun as that," said Betty Lou, while Jackie, with a happy grin, skipped down the street with his raincoat on his arm, for it had stopped raining and the sun was smiling, too.

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## Mexican and California Educators Hold Joint Meetings to Aid Amity of Nations

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Seeking international amity through exchange of culture, San Diego and Baja California educators are endeavoring to promote better international understanding through joint meetings, held in San Diego or below the border in Mexico.

Frank discussion of Mexican and American problems are features of the meetings, which are also social in nature. Though local members of the University of California extension division a program of monthly meetings has been worked out with Mexican educators to be held alternately in Tia Juana and San Diego.

Among the members of the local group sponsoring the idea are Dr. W. E. Johnson, head of the education department, San Diego State College; Willard E. Givens, superintendent, San Diego schools; Mrs. Gertrude S. Bell, member of the San Diego State College faculty; Mrs. Nellie Foster, University of California extension division; and Miss Katherine Cramp, English teacher in the Tia Juana schools.

This exchange of culture between the educators of the two neighboring republics follows lines similar to those developed by the faculty of Pomona College, with the cooperation of Mexican Government officials. Educators at Pomona have developed an annual friendly conference of workers among Spanish speaking peoples at which leading Mexicans are principal speakers. Scholars are also exchanged for the summer sessions of Pomona College and the National University of Mexico and numerous conferences are held each year between educators of the two countries.

Through this exchange of culture it is believed that a finer, more appreciative basis can be found on which the problems of the two nations may rest, awaiting the sincere and sympathetic study of leaders of thought in both Mexico and the United States.

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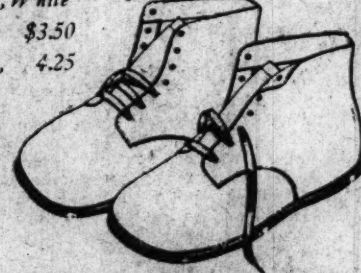
Likewise, that your new number may be listed in the next Telephone Directory for Boston and Vicinity, soon to go to press.

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New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

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For cool Fall days we have light weight wool socks, three-quarter length, sizes 6 to 9, at \$1.35—a splendid value.

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## THE STORE FOR MEN A Separate Store in a Separate Building

BOSTON

--and his wife said:



## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## President Jess

By LILLIAN MITCHELL

AND I believe, Jessie, that Annabelle is going to let you be president on Thursday next. Of course the president of the club has no business to absent herself unless it is absolutely necessary, but Annabelle said that you were such a brilliant girl and that you'd never had a chance to prove yourself—always being vice-president, as you have been—

Jessie held up her hands, laughing. "Oh, my goodness! Wait! Wait! Prate to the face is open disgrace, they say, Myra. You're surely not trying to disgrace the poor old vice-president of our club!"

Myra laughed, too, her fluffy hair standing out almost straight as she shook her head excitedly. "But you don't understand what it may mean, Jessie. You have been vice-president for three years with never an opportunity to preside at a meeting. But next Thursday she's going to Niles just to give you your chance. It will mean," Myra continued slowly, "beyond question of doubt that I am now talking to the next president of the club. Once they're in the chair you're as good as elected."

## Engaged Elsewhere

Jessie stared silently out of the window. After a moment or so she said slowly, "Thursday—Thursday." Myra shook her shoulder roughly. "Thursday?" she echoed. "Why, of course, Thursday. The club has never met on any other day, has it? Why do you say Thursday in that dull tone?"

"I can't come to club on Thursday. I've promised to go out to the Pike Hill Orphanage to tell stories," said Jessie slowly.

"Well!" said Myra. "Surely there must be someone else who can go out there. Either—no, she's gone now."

"Anyhow—perhaps Annabelle won't leave," said Jessie.

"Go out to tell their stories on Wednesday or Friday," suggested Myra.

But Jessie only shook her head. "You see, they're having a party and they've looked forward to the day for weeks and weeks. No, the day couldn't be changed because they are to have guests out there for Thursday. Did you call me, Aunt Alice?" she said, her voice a little louder now.

"Annabelle just stopped in to leave a note for you," called her aunt.

## The Refusal

Jessie and Myra exchanged glances. If Annabelle left a note, it was sure to mean that Jessie was to have her chance at last. In a small organization the presidency would not have counted for so much, but the Pike Hill Junior Auxiliary had nearly 200 members, and to be the president of the club meant much indeed to the girl who could hold that position creditably.

"Shan't return 'untill Saturday morning, Jessie, dear," so ran the note from the club president. "Glad you are to have your chance at last to preside. Best wishes!"

"There, now you'll just have to go to club and let the orphans go story-less for the day!" said Myra gayly. "You're first vice-president. No one knew better than she that to preside at this meeting or, indeed, any one of the next five meetings before election might mean the presidency for the coming year. But she looked

happier suddenly and she shook her head with a smile.

"I've promised, Myra, and I'm going out there."

"You had no right to promise to go anywhere else on a club day," stormed Myra.

"But that's what the club stands for—making sunshine for those who have none, helping those in distress, cheering those whose lives are not happy," said Jessie slowly. "Telling stories to children is little enough. No, Myra! I'm not going to stay for club meeting. It would be entirely selfish. I should be staying on the chance that I myself might be elected president. That's selfish. No good to anyone else at all. And besides, there's a second vice-president, you know!" she ended with a laugh.

## The Story About the Clowns

All the same Jessie felt sorry as she started the telling of the stories at the orphanage on Thursday afternoon. She recalled a story of a circus clown which she had once read wherein the clown had to laugh and jump and perform his antics in spite of the fact that misfortune had come to his family. Jessie cheered up slightly in remembering this because, after all, to preside at the club for one afternoon did not necessarily mean that honor was to be hers during the whole of the next year!

She had told all of the stories which she had promised to tell and was making ready to leave the institution when one of the smallest girls asked for the story of the elephant's trunk. Smiling down into her face, Jessie obligingly laid aside her wraps to tell that story.

"I've been worried at having to leave my little girl here," said a quiet-looking woman when Jessie was leaving a few moments later. "I've always told her stories and kept her right with me, you see. Now I have a living to earn and everything is entirely different. I can't tell you what it means to me to hear you telling the stories I have so often told myself! I can go back to the city now peacefully, my dear."

Jessie smiled to herself as she walked along the country road toward the town. After all—if the children hadn't enjoyed the stories at all (and she knew that they had!) it was enough that this mother could return to her work knowing her little girl was being cared for. She was still smiling when a noisy little car approached with girls laughing and calling.

"Hello!" called Jessie, waving her hand at the girls, all members of the club.

"Wait! Wait, Jessie!" called Myra as Jessie started to pass by. "While we were at the club meeting a telegram came from Annabelle. Her aunt in Niles is going to take her abroad and you—your, being first vice-president, are to preside for the rest of the year's meetings. This is it, Jess! It means that you will be our next president in spite of yourself," said Myra, gayly waving toward the orphanage.

"I shouldn't say it that way," spoke up a girl in the back seat quietly. "I think that Jessie is going to be our next president because of herself. I—or you—or you," she said, indicating each girl in the car, "would have let the youngsters go without the story today but Jessie had promised that so she went! It's her in spite of herself, but because of herself that she's going to be President Jess!"

## The Mail Bag

Dear Editor: Montgomery, Alabama

Since the beginning of the Mail Bag I have read it with interest. I think it is wonderful for girls and boys from the four corners of the earth to be brought together in this way. I have made a friend through the Mail Bag and am hoping to make more. I am a senior in high school and am sixteen years old. I have studied French since my first year at school and love it. I am looking forward to the time when I can go to France and become better acquainted with the language.

Montgomery is a delightful place to live, just a nice size town. It is a historic city, having been the capital of the Confederacy. The White House of the Confederacy, an interesting old house, is situated very near the Capitol.

My mother and I thoroughly enjoy "Snubs." Marjorie L.

Norwalk, California

I greatly enjoy the Mail Bag, with its many interesting letters. The whole Monitor is a wonderful paper. I enjoy the Young Folks' Page very much. I should like it very much if you would please send me Grace M.'s address in Stareyle, Alta., Can., and would appreciate it if you would send me a few addresses of girls in foreign countries, like Japan, Africa, England, and such.

I am 15 years of age, and live way out in the country, and there are no girls within 2 1/2 miles.

Grace D. M.

[Grace, if you want to write to Grace M. or any other girl whose letter you see in the Mail Bag, just send in the letter stamped and addressed, and we will forward it for you.—Ed.]

Worcester, Massachusetts

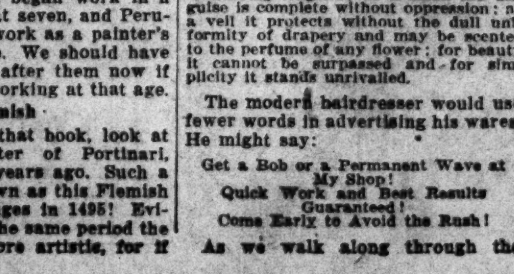
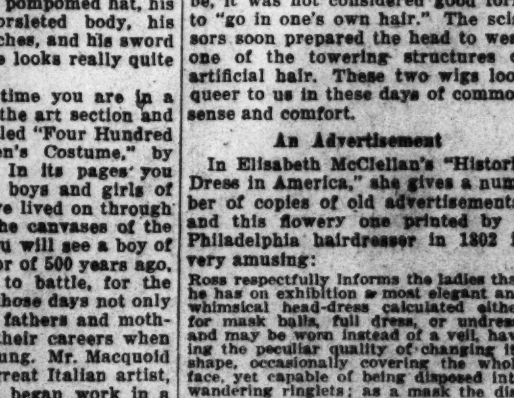
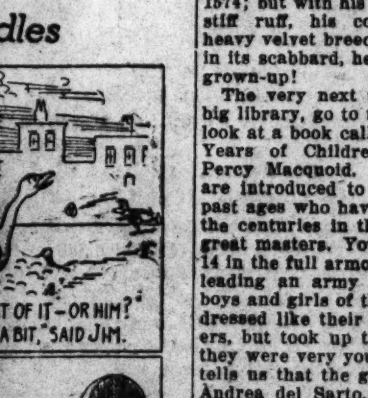
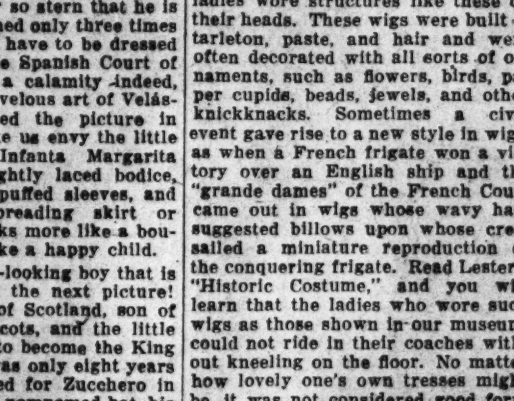
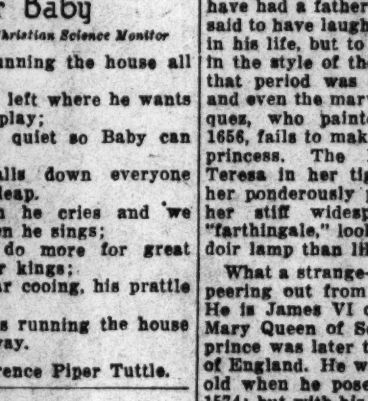
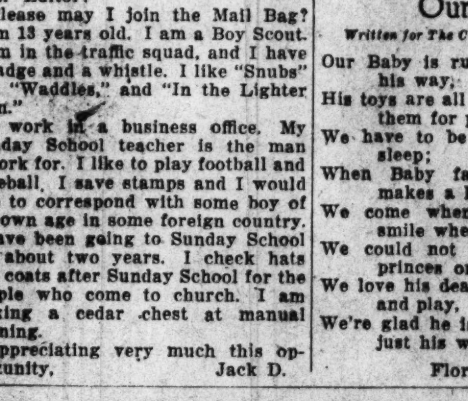
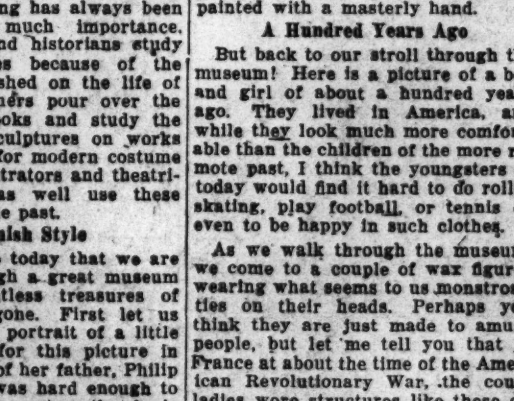
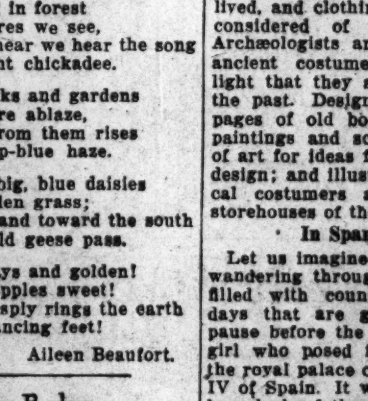
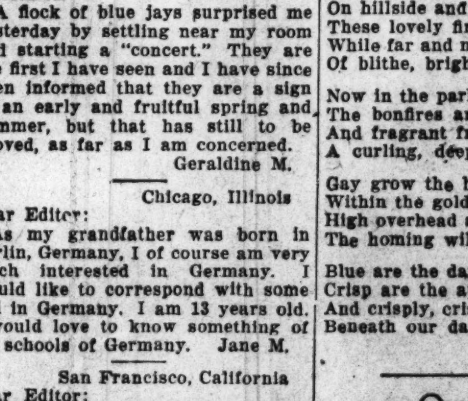
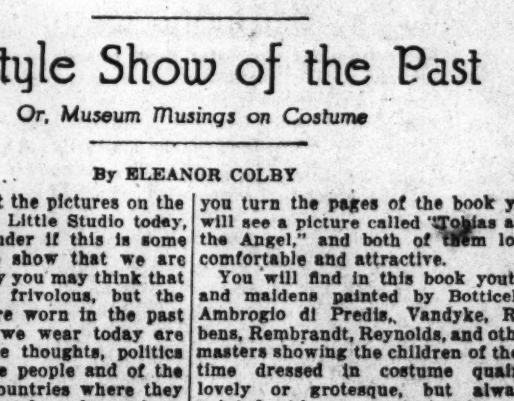
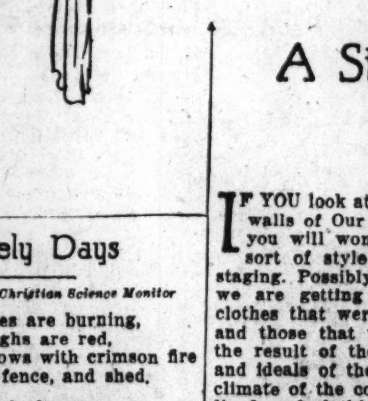
Dear Editor: The month which I spent at camp was a very happy one for me. There were over 60 girls there from all over the United States. Every night we would sit by the camp fire and sing songs, or roast marshmallows, or something nice.

We went swimming in the west river, which was lots of fun. We had lots of plays, and the counselor of your tent would have to select a play and help you practice it.

I like the Monitor so much and I read all of the interesting articles. I am 12 years old and would like to correspond with a girl my age.

Harriet G.

## Our Little Studio



## fashion collection of other days, we

shall discover many strange head-dresses. Massive ones worn in ancient Assyria and Egypt and ornamented with the symbols of those countries; Phrygian caps, which were so popular that their use spread from Asia into Europe and they became the official head-covering of the Doges of Venice for centuries; turbans from the Orient; lovely flowing draperies of medieval times; strange metal helmets, and thousands of other styles. From all these we can pick out but three to use in our "promenade conversation."

In the "Middle Ages," from about 800 A. D. to 1500, some of the most picturesque costumes prevailed, and the flowing robes, strange footgear and quaint head-dresses of those days have proved a treasure trove to writers and illustrators ever since. The fairy princess on the stage or in the story book of today is invariably dressed in medieval costume, and the "hennins" shown here are very picturesque though extremely uncomfortable to wear. They surely would not be very practical on the golf links, in the shops or in a motor car, but for the ladies of those far-off days spent quite a lot of time sitting around in graceful poses, and perhaps the balancing of a pointed hennin a yard high on her head may have been part of the "daily dozen" of the belle of ancient times. Hennins were very much preached against, but they were worn just the same.

The "larapies" was another queer head-covering of 1000 years ago, and often the long tail-like appendage reached to the floor. It was frequently wrapped around the head to form a sort of collar around the hood of the wearer.

About Shoes In the matter of footwear we can only select a few examples from the vast collection in history's museum. The one in the lower left corner was worn in France in 1642, and is a fine example of the way that modern fashions are sometimes taken bodily from the past.

Many historians think that the pointed hennins and pointed shoes which were worn during the middle ages were the result of the pointed spires of the Gothic cathedrals. At any rate, the fad for long toes on the "poulaines" became so great that the toe of the shoe was often fastened by a chain or cord to a garter, and laws were made to regulate the length of the shoe. A baron or prince might wear a point two feet long, but a commoner was limited to six inches.

If you had lived between 1600 and 1700 you would not have had over-shoes or galoshes to draw over your shoes on a stormy day, but you would have worn shoes with black wooden soles when you fared forth into the weather. These were called "pattens" and you will see one here in the museum. The Roman sandal suggests solid comfort. I think it is one of the "calligulas" which were so named because the little son of the emperor wore these laced sandals. He afterward became the Emperor Caligula.

The slipper which was worn by a Colonial dame in 1774 may have made the foot appear small, but a heel setting so far under the foot would not give the "footless" demanded by most of us now.

## Tree Seeds

Enormous quantities of tree seeds are collected annually by the United States Forest Service for planting. Forest trees have been cut down for fuel and lumber, or destroyed by fire, to such an extent that it has been found necessary to plant vast groves for future forests. In the autumn the Forest Service collects tons of pine cones, and the cones of other coniferous trees, dries them in the sun, and shakes the seeds out of them.

For drying, the cones are spread on canvas sheets, so that the seeds that drop out may be readily gathered up. Then the cones are poured into a revolving contrivance which shakes the seeds out of them. To shake the seeds out by hand would be too slow and laborious a process.

For the purpose of getting the fine seeds out of pine cones a crude machine has recently been devised. It is a drum of wire net inside of a sheet-iron cylinder, the latter open at the bottom. The dry cones are poured into the cylinder, turned by a crank handle, shakes the seeds out upon a sheet of canvas spread beneath.

There is another unusual source of tree seeds of which the Forest Service is itself, and that is the numerous squirrels, and the squirrel is a busy collector of all sorts of food and stores up many a tree seed upon which to nibble during the winter months. The biggest and best seeds are developed where there is most sunshine and just as the ripened apples grow on the ends of the branches so do the finest seeds come to perfection there, especially in the tree tops. Men cannot very well get at them in such inaccessible places, but it is no trouble at all to the squirrels who wisely collect the largest and best seeds they can find.

Squirrels being rather greedy gather more than they can possibly eat and in some cases two or three bushels will be found in a few squirrels' nests. Of course, enough seeds are left for a few meals for the busy little fellow has to turn out some cold morning and scamper around for food. Because his pantry has been robbed of some of its choicest seeds he is only working the harder that the future generation of squirrels may enjoy more food. When forests are cared for, the vast groves furnish enough seeds for trees and shrubs both on and around the trees in which the squirrels haven't much cause for complaint when the Forest Service restores the woodlands of the country.

Answer to puzzle published Oct. 6:

Aster  
Armor  
ember  
rigger  
Nitor

Those of you who study the drama and more particularly the works of Shakespeare may know that line of Ben Jonson's which is descriptive of the playwright—"He was not of an age, but for all time." Archibald Flower, former Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, and now chairman of the board of governors of the Shakespeare Theater, was recently in New York City, and it is interesting to hear what he has to say on the subject.

The last thing in the world that Shakespeare wanted to do was to educate the people," Mr. Flower said. "The only way to love his plays is to see them acted." Mr. Flower also feels that reading the works does not do much for the appreciation. It should be Shakespeare's ability to portray people with such understanding and charity that his characters seem real, and urges that more be done in the way of presenting the plays.

At Stratford eight different Shakespearean plays are presented every week during the summer season. During the other six months of the year a company travels all over the world giving his plays. Mr. Flower thinks it is doing much to draw people together, making them speak the language of brotherhood although they cannot understand each other's native tongue.

## Current Events

## Tariff Rates

THE industries of the principal European nations have been increasing steadily during the past several years, and production of goods has been widely expanded. As manufacturing has thus grown larger the need of finding similar larger markets to sell these goods has had to be met. No nation consumed all the goods it produced, the various nations specializing in those products which they were best equipped by nature to manufacture. However, because of the desire of the different nations to make it as easy as possible for their own factories to compete with those of other nations, they have enacted tariff laws, which require a varying duty to be paid on foreign goods shipped within their borders.

Now in light of the need of an increased opportunity to sell their manufactured goods France and Germany recently entered into an agreement to apply lower rates—called minimum rates—to different classifications of goods which they exchanged.

The tariff law of the United States operates in a different manner. While France extends special tariff concessions to those nations which grant similar concessions to it, the American law provides for the same tariff to all nations, and in return the United States expects to receive the lowest rate which a nation extends to any other country. If therefore objected when Germany was given lower rates than were granted to its merchants.

It is clear that the difference in the tariff policies of France and the United States makes their reconciliation somewhat difficult. Negotiations are in progress between the countries, and they are proceeding in the most friendly vein. Both are inclined to grant some concessions, and to apply more flexible rates wherever possible. The commerce which the United States did with France last year was valued at \$276,274,108, while French exports to the United States totaled \$152,055,964. The proposed revision of the French tariff would affect about \$30,000,000 of the American goods sold in France.

## U. S. Ambassador to Mexico

A new name has been finding a place of prominence in the American newspapers. That name is Dwight W. Morrow. Mr. Morrow has long been a member of the famous firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York City, whose banking activities and more especially their floating of loans of foreign nations, have extended to distant parts of the world. Mr. Morrow was also a classmate of President Coolidge at Amherst College, and during the war he served President Wilson on the Allied Transport and Supply Board.

This name has also found a place of prominence in the Mexican newspapers, and the reason for both is that he has recently been appointed the United States Ambassador to the Mexican Government, and he will soon go to Mexico City to succeed James R. Sheffield. Mr. Sheffield, who has been in the United States now for several months, gave his resignation to President Coolidge while he latter was spending his vacation in North Dakota this summer.

Mr. Morrow has been a close friend of the President ever since Mr. Coolidge has been in office. It is interesting to recall that when Mr. Morrow and Mr. Coolidge were senior students at Amherst, Mr. Morrow, who was class of 1895 voted that Mr. Coolidge was "most likely to attain fame in the world."

Mr. Morrow is well schooled in the affairs of nations, and is recognized as being particularly well fitted to discharge the duties of his office as American Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Morrow has had professional dealings with Mexico and other Latin American countries, and his relations have brought him their friendship. His appointment has the open approval of the President, and it is viewed as the best thing that could happen. Viewing the past and the present, it is certain that Mr. Morrow's duties will have their trying problems.

There is still disagreement between the two nations over the laws affecting the oil and land property held by Americans in Mexico. It is the contention of the Americans that these laws unjustly deprive them of duly acquired property, while the Mexican Government claims that the rights to such property really belong to it, and that ample recompense is being made.

The appointment of Mr. Morrow is looked upon as one of conciliation and a step toward more friendly relations between the two countries.

## Shakespeare

Those of you who study the drama and more particularly the works of Shakespeare may know that line of Ben Jonson's which is descriptive of the playwright—"He was not of an age, but for all time." Archibald Flower, former Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon, where Shakespeare was born, and now chairman of the board of governors of the Shakespeare Theater, was recently in New York City, and it is interesting to hear what he has to say on the subject.

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## A Style Show of the Past

Or, Museum Musings on Costume

By ELEANOR COLBY

IF you look at the pictures on the walls of Our Little Studio today, you will wonder if this is some sort of style show that we are staging. Possibly you may think that we are getting frivolous, but the clothes that were worn in the past and those that we wear today are the result of the thoughts, politics and ideals of the people and of the climate of the countries where they lived, and clothing has always been considered of much importance.

Archaeologists and historians study ancient costumes because of the light that they shed on the life of the past. Designers pour over the pages of old books and study the paintings and sculptures on works of art for ideas for modern costume design; and illustrators and theatrical costumers as well use these storehouses of the past.

In Spanish Style Let us imagine today that we are wandering through a great museum filled with countless treasures of days that are gone. First let us pause before the portrait of a little girl who posed for this picture in the royal palace of her father, Philip IV of Spain. It was hard enough to have had a father so stern that he is said to have laughed only three times in his life, but to have to be dressed in the style of the Spanish Court of that period was a calamity indeed, and even the marvelous art of Velasquez, who painted the picture in 1656, fails to make us enjoy the little princess. The infanta Margarita Teresa in her tightly laced bodice, her ponderously puffed sleeves, and her stiff wide-spreading skirt or "farthingale," looks more like a boudoir lamp than like a happy child.

What a strange-looking boy that is peering out from the next picture! He is James VI of Scotland, son of Mary Queen of Scots, and the little prince was later to become the King of England. He was only eight years old when he posed for Zucchero in 1574; but with his pomped hat, his stiff ruff, his corseted body, his heavy velvet breeches, and his sword in its scabbard, he looks really quite grown-up!

The very next time you are in a big library, go to the art section and look at a book called "Four Hundred Years of Christ's Costume," by Percy Macquodden. In its pages you are introduced to boys and girls of past ages who have lived on through the centuries in the canvases of the great masters. You will see a boy of the full armor of 500 years ago, leading an army to battle, for the boys and girls of those days not only dressed like their fathers and mothers, but took up their careers when they were very young.

Mr. Macquodden tells us that the great Italian artist, Andrea del Sarto, began work in a goldsmith's shop at seven, and Perugino commenced work as a painter's apprentice at nine. We should have the truant officer after them now if they were found working at that age.

Flemish When you find that book, look at the little daughter of Portinari, painted over 400 years ago. Such a dismal-looking gown as this Flemish child wore in Bruges in 1485! Evidently in Italy at the same period the costumes were more artistic, for if

you turn the pages of the book you will see a picture called "Tobias and the Angel," and both of them look comfortable and attractive.

You will find in this book youths and maidens painted by Botticelli, Ambrogio di Predis, Van Dyke, Rubens, Rembrandt, Reynolds, and other masters showing the children of their time dressed in costume quaint, lovely or grotesque, but always painted with a masterly hand.

A Hundred Years Ago But back to our stroll through the museum! Here is a picture of a boy and girl of about a hundred years ago. They lived in America, and while they look much more comfortable than the children of the more remote past, I think the youngsters of today would find it hard to do roller skating, play football, or tennis or even to be happy in such clothes.

As we walk through the museum, we come to a couple of wax figures wearing what seems to us monstrous ties on their heads. Perhaps you think they are just made to amuse people, but let me tell you that in France at about the time of the American Revolutionary War, the court ladies wore structures like these on their heads. These wigs were built of tulle, paste, and hair and were often decorated with all sorts of ornaments, such as flowers, birds, paper cupids, beads, jewels, and other knickknacks. Sometimes a civic event gave rise to a new style in wigs, as when a French frigate won a victory over an English ship and the "grande dames" of the French Court came out in wigs whose wavy hair suggested billows upon whose crest sailed a miniature reproduction of the conquering frigate. Read Lester's "Historic Costume," and you will learn that the ladies who wore such wigs as those shown in our museum, could not ride in their coaches without kneeling on the floor. No matter how lovely one's own tresses might be, it was not considered good form to "go in one's own hair." The sculptors soon prepared the head to wear one of the towering structures of artificial hair. These two wigs look queer to us in these days of common sense and comfort.

An Advertisement In Elizabeth McClellan's "Historic Dress in America," she gives a number of copies of old advertisements, and this flowery one printed by a Philadelphia hairdresser in 1802 is very amusing:

Ross respectfully informs the ladies that he has on exhibition a most elegant and whimsical head-dress, calculated either for music balls, full dress, or even may be worn instead of a veil, having the peculiar quality of changing its shape, occasionally covering the whole face, yet capable of being disposed into a number of different and for beauty to the perfume of any flower; for beauty it stands unrivalled.

The modern hairdresser would use fewer words in advertising his wares. He might say:

Get a Bob or a Permanent Wave at My Shop! Quick Work and Best Results Guaranteed! Come Early to Avoid the Rush! As we walk along through the

of what is developing into a glorious Australian spring. Our national flower, the wattle, is out in full bloom, and you should be here to sample the glorious sight. The maple boughs are red, and crisp green with crimson fire. On house, and fence, and shed, and hillside and in forest these lovely fires we see. While far and near we hear the song of blithe, bright chickadees.

Now in the parks and gardens the bonfires are ablaze, and fragrant from them rises a curling, deep-blue haze. Gay grow the big, blue daisies within the golden grass; High overhead and toward the south the homing wild geese pass.

Blue are the days and golden! Crisp are the apples sweet! And beneath our dancing feet! Beneath our dancing feet!

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor: Please may I join the Mail Bag? I am 13 years old. I am a Boy Scout. I am in the traffic squad, and I have a badge and a whistle. I like "Snubs" and "Waddles," and "In the Lighter Vein."

I work in a business office. My Sunday School teacher is the man I work for. I like to play football and baseball. I save stamps and I would like to correspond with some boy of my own age in some foreign country. I have been going to Sunday School for about two years. I check hats and coats after Sunday School for the people who come to church. I am making a cedar chest at manual training. Appreciating very much this opportunity.

Jack D.

## The Adventures of Waddles





## THE HOME FORUM

## Of Ferryton-Under-the-Down

"Its Very Name a Romance"

## Joy of the Harvest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAD long heard the rumor of Ferryton, although that rumor was so jealously guarded that it partook rather of legend than of fact. In Ferryton, one heard, everything that poets and romancers have imagined as the ideal perfection of a village comes true in actual brick and stone. It was said that one might have given his whole heart to some other village, and that he might even have seen Blurry-in-the-Wood, and yet when first he came over the shoulder of Ferryton's sheltering down and saw its golden gables shining in the afternoon, he would know at once that every beauty he had seen before was but the hint and prophecy of this.

When the lovers of Ferryton were pressed for more explicit details they could not say much that was helpful. We learned that the village is full of quaint old houses, all well-kept by time, but that is what we should have expected. These houses were ancient, we were told, when Elizabeth came to the throne of England. All of them are covered with a golden thatch that glows in the sun of September as no thatch elsewhere is known to do, and those of them that are not half-timbered in the style of the sixteenth century are tiled all down the front in a fashion yet more antique. Such majestic oaks and beeches as those that embosom Ferryton, men told us, were never encountered in other parts of the world, nor is there anywhere else a place so drowsy, so forgetful of the present, so regardless of the past. Merely to have crossed the little stream that divides the village from the downs, pausing to talk for a while with the slumberous ferryman, and then to have walked under the arches of those great oaks and beeches, was to think more wisely evermore of all the tinsel prizes that most men strive for and of the serenity which in this one place men secure.

After hearing this rumor and pondering this legend for a long time, we said to ourselves that we must go to Ferryton and see for ourselves those ancient houses, talk with the drowsy ferryman, and walk for an hour in the shadow of those great trees. The rumor of Ferryton had become a beautiful myth in our ears, and as a myth, if we had been con-

How many people know more than the name of a unique little "city that is set on a hill," Tábor in Bohemia? How many know even that? Yet it is doubtful whether in present-day Europe there is a square half-mile within city walls at once so perfectly preserved and so packed with history of vital import. Its very name is a romance. It was adopted by its defenders, the Hussites of the early fifteenth century, when they chose this spot on account of its ideal situation for defensive warfare.

On this little rocky eminence rising out of a fertile plain, and almost encircled by the waters of a swift-flowing river, the sturdy band of Hussite followers, Christian idealists and at the same time practical strategists of an uncommon order, built a fortress which was literally impregnable by the military resources of those days. Indeed, the city never surrendered to forces of arms, but maintained its independence for two hundred years after Huss's ministry closed, finally capitulating only when the Kingdom of Bohemia itself, of which it formed a part, entered upon its three hundred years of subjection to the Austrian Crown.

The town square, of which one side is seen in the photograph, remains practically as it was four hundred years ago; in fact, much of it is one hundred years older, and there are still to be seen the stone tables on which at that time the

people partook of the Lord's Supper, and the great chests or tubs into which the citizens threw their worldly treasures—for Tábor was perhaps the first attempted revival since primitive Christian times of a society in which "they had all things common." Not a few of the rights now regarded as inalienable to man, at any rate in countries where Christian ethics have left their stamp upon the laws, were fought for and won by the intrepid Táborites under the leadership of the heroic Žižka. And though these victories were later submerged in the tide of alien domination that swept over Bohemia, they were woven into the web of common experience, and are again stirring in the thought of this active, forward-looking people.

Now Tábor is remembering its honorable past, and in quite a literal sense is setting its house in order. The Town Hall, the gabled Gothic building in the center of the picture, which already well worth seeing for its own intrinsic interest, houses a historical museum of rare scope for its size, some of the rooms showing the development of native decoration, industry and crafts over a long period, others relics of the military history of the town, and still others the crypt-like ones below ground, a collection of Hussian (if the word may be coined) set out with intimate care.

Truly, Tábor is treasure-trove for those of us who like to find the links between the living present and the eloquent past.

Paul, in his letter to the Galatians, stated the law of harvesting very definitely, in these words: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." This spiritual law of sowing and reaping is interpreted very often in its application to evil results only, and sometimes the latter part of the statement is overlooked. The one who is sowing "to the Spirit," to the highest of his understanding, has the right to expect a good harvest. "My soul waiteth for the Lord more than that watch for the morning," sang the Hebrew Psalmist. We should wait on the operation of divine law with the same certainty as we wait for the sun to rise in the morning. That is, we should have complete expectancy of good, complete trust in the divine promises. Christian Science reveals God as both Infinite Love and unerring Principle. But God is not a stern Lawgiver, a pitiless Judge. On the contrary, His attributes are "justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on," as Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465). In accordance with the nature of this just and loving God, His children must expect good, expect the harvest of peace and harmony, the sense of everlasting life, which inevitably follows obedience to spiritual law.

We see how this law of justice operated in the story of Daniel. Day after day, while in the land of captivity, he turned to his God with confident trust in His protecting power. When evil seemed to become more assertive, and he was thrust into the lions' den, he reaped the spiritual harvest which he had sown in those quiet days beforehand, when he had served God continually. And so he was able to answer the king in the morning light with those words which forever proclaim the law of divine justice: "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt."

Christian Science proves without a shadow of doubt that there is only one law, and that the law of good, which is ever active and operative only for good; and thus it contradicts the belief that there is a power of evil, which would try to work against men and nullify their best efforts. Weariness and discouragement would try to persuade men that there is no use struggling against so many obstacles, because evil would seem to pursue them and stultify their efforts after good. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 260), "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done; but distrust of one's ability to gain the goodness desired and to bring out better and higher results, often hampers the trial of one's wings and ensures failure at the outset."

When we allow ourselves in our thinking with the law of righteousness—that is, by thinking right thoughts—we must expect that law to operate on our behalf. We must realize that good is cumulative; that good attracts good. The divine requirement for daily living was phrased by the prophet in these words: "And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" If we are sowing to the Spirit by fulfilling these requirements up to the highest we know at present, then we must expect the law of harvest to operate for us, so that we can enjoy now the fruits of our spiritual endeavor. The God of all justice would not require of us that which was not fulfilled in Him, and we are told that "justice and judgment are the habitation" of His throne. We shall not become "weary in well doing" if we leave the reaping time to our just and loving God, trusting with childlike confidence in the law of the harvest, which says that "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

September is a glorious month in Australia. The orange blossoms scent the air; the wistaria and spirea begin their short lives; the banksia and cloth of gold roses are in splendid bloom; pink ones also; but the dark crimson roses are laggards.

At the month's end, it is hay-making time. Purple-fringed violets, as they are called—those which close at midday—and a small, fresh-colored orchid, are the prevailing flowers—which are Australian daisies—dot the plain. . . . Next month, the wild jasmine shrubs on the track to the springs will be covered with yellow and cream flowers; then all the garden will be a mass of seedlings—phlox, verbena, sweet peas, all kinds of annuals. There will be carnations of every shade; the black fence will be a sheet of lilac thumbergia; a pomegranate, in bud now, will be hanging out balls of vivid red; the yellow amaranth will have poked their heads out of their green sheaves, and there will be snowy branches of deutzia. . . . I could make a calendar, only that I have begun in the middle. But in November the cool, soft shades have gone. All the flowers are fiery red or yellow—geraniums, wallflowers, gladioli, tiger lilies, begonias, allamandas and pomegranates. Yet there are alleviations. The passion fruit is ripe, and so are the Cape mulberries and flat-topped peaches. . . . Then comes December, when the thermometer ranges into the dried degrees in the verandah; when the grass is brown and scorched, the creeks dry. . . . Hallstones make a clatter on the roof, and lightning plays on the wet boards of the verandah. There is a sudden and delicious chill. The blanket has first frozen and then burst, scattering great jagged pieces of ice. The old plum-tree, which never bore, lies prostrate, and the garden paths are carpeted with vine and mulberry leaves. . . . When it is over, the whole earth, with all up to its voice, is rejoicing. Hallstones are gathered in buckets, and wrapped in blankets to ice butter and drinks for the morrow. And oh, what a paradise the verandah is on that evening after the storm! The air is filled with the voices of better things, and the curlews are wailing in the scrub, and the swamp pheasant makes his gurgling noise by the lagoon. There is a delicious sense of moistness and refreshment in the atmosphere. The verberna throws off stronger perfume, and the datura at the end of the verandah is oppressively odorous. I am lying in the hammock. Near my feet is a slab wall, where the stag-horn ferns shoot out their antlers, and from the top of which the frogs hop heavily upon the boards to close to my head, a ghostly-looking pillar of rinksapom rears itself, a mass of white bloom. There is no moon, but the brilliance of the starlight causes every outline to stand forth clear against the horizon. One star seems poised upon Mount Maroon. It is a pointer of the Southern Cross, and the Cross itself lies over the mountain, while nearer, in central heaven, there is Orion's belt turned upside down. I always used to wonder what it would look like in England. Some one is singing within, a plaintive English ballad, in which there is an allusion to Charles's Wain and a winter evening. The words suggest the Unknown—far-away. Ice, snow, the Great Bear, holly and mistletoe, and Christmas wass. What have I to do with this languorous southern night?—Mrs. CAMPBELL, FRANK, in "My Australian Girlhood."

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## Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

## Architectural Features of New Erlanger Theater, New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. MANY striking architectural features are embodied in the new Erlanger Theater at 146 West Forty-fourth Street, which serve to introduce an element of reposeful dignity that is decidedly pleasing in a theatrical district replete with examples of ornate architecture and decoration.

The facade, extending 125 feet in Forty-fourth Street, is almost severely plain in design and acquaints the visitor at once with the general scheme of simplicity, broad lines, ample spaces and rich, but quiet, zones which characterize the building throughout. Finished in a light coral tone stucco with a warm yellow stone facing and base, it is a fine example of Spanish Renaissance architecture with every feature, including the display sign, especially designed to form a definite part of the decoration.

A novel feature of the facade is the grille of Spanish iron work, finished in antique iron and dull gold, which is used to mask the fire escapes. The designs reproduced in the iron work were adapted from actual Spanish examples. At night this grille is illuminated by interior lights which produce the effect of moonbeams and add to its decorative value.

The main entrance is at the western end of the building, where wide doors open into a spacious marble lobby extending all the way across the theater. The outer end of the lobby is the box office.

In the inner lobby the architects have succeeded in getting away from the ornate or tawdry effect so frequent in theaters and have created a residential atmosphere which is enhanced by a large seventeenth century Flemish tapestry of subdued hues, depicting King Darius in front of the throne of Alexander. This tapestry hangs on the west wall. It and a massive antique table in green and white marble in the rear constitute the only furnishings of the lobby. The most highly decorative feature of the inner lobby is the ceiling of polychrome and gold, contrasting strikingly with walls of plain gray. The ceiling is finished with black and gold marble trimmings after the Italian Renaissance style. The electric fixtures harmonize with the ceiling, and ventilating registers are cleverly concealed. The floor is of black and cream-colored terrazzo marble, with a grand antique black marble border and a field of black and cream-colored squares.

A staircase of gray Tennessee marble at the south end of the lobby leads to the mezzanine floor and balconies. The balustrade is of Italian design, finished in polychrome and gold with ebony hand rail. Door frames of three wide doorways leading into the main auditorium are of black and gold marble.

Coral and antique gold form the basis of the color scheme in the auditorium and balconies, which are finished in Georgian style. Here again the architects have discarded conventional theatrical standards and multiplicity of detail, making the stage the center of interest and keeping the decorations and furnishings as a rich, harmonious background.

The ceiling is of antique gold with coral tracing and a center motif in polychrome and gold in the Adam style. The large central chandelier is flanked by four smaller ones. This central chandelier is composed of a large cluster or spray of lights, especially designed by the architects to take the place of the set crystal forms customarily used in theaters. When illuminated, it resembles a sunburst of huge pearls, and, although its light is subdued, furnishes adequate illumination for the auditorium and balconies.

The auditorium walls are of marble and plaster finished in coral lacquer and gold. The chairs are upholstered in a specially designed tapestry of coral background with needlepoint design in pale gold and blue. The chairs are wider and more comfortable than the usual theater seats, and ample space has been allowed between rows.

The theater has only two proscenium boxes, known as the Governor's and the Mayor's. These are hung with deep red brocade in the predominant colors of coral and antique gold. This brocade was especially designed and formed the basis for which the color scheme of the auditorium and balconies was evolved. The same material is used to cover the side and rear walls of the balcony and for the stage curtain. The stage is unusually large, measuring 100 feet across. Even the asbestos curtain, instead of being the usual drab affair, is ornamented in arabesque in coral tones to harmonize with the auditorium.

On the upper portion of the side walls and the space over the proscenium arch are murals painted by Paul Arndt under the architects' design. These murals represent romantic themes and are executed to tone in with the main walls. In the ceiling under the first balcony the ventilating registers are ingeniously concealed in a decorative band around the ceiling lights. The floors are covered with heavy coral-colored carpet without design.

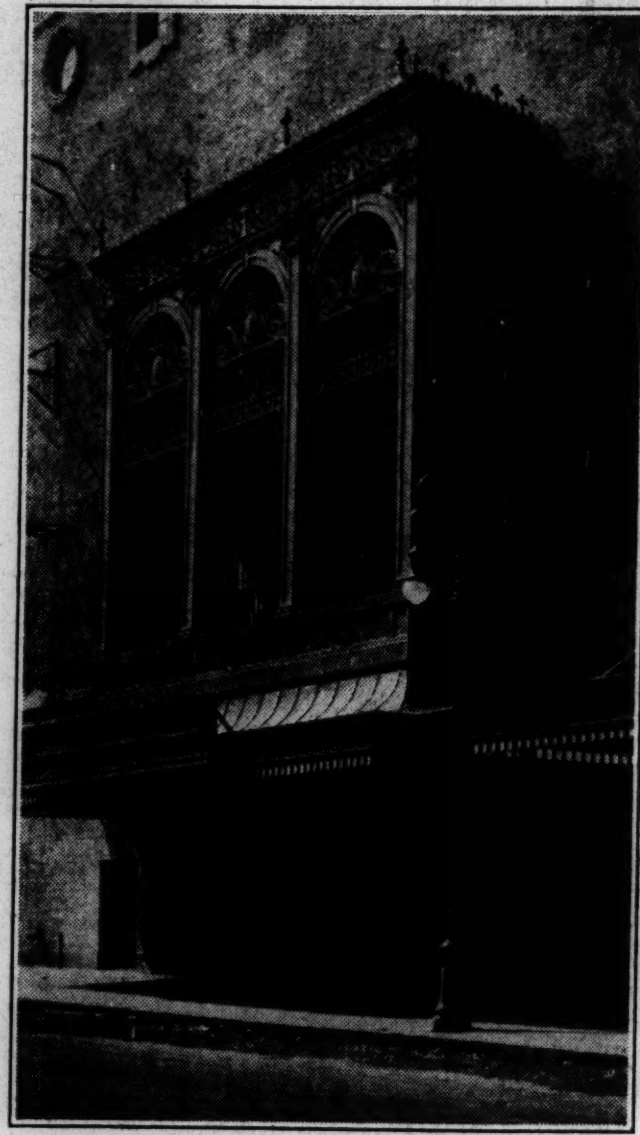
The effect of extreme height which is so frequently observed in two-story theaters, giving an effect of top-heavy proportions, has been skillfully avoided by running the first balcony farther forward than usual, so that the second balcony seems to recede and a well-balanced proportion is maintained throughout the house.

The mezzanine lounge is finished in neutral gray-green tones and a novel lighting effect is obtained by having the lights shine through silk-

curtained windows, giving the effect of sunlight and creating the impression that the lounge opens on the outer air. The room is 50 feet long and is tastefully furnished. The rest room, powder room, room for telephone booths and writing room open off the lounge.

The mezzanine corridor also is finished in gray-green, and in the ceiling over the staircase the structural requirements of the building have been ingeniously taken care of by a series of somewhat irregular curves to give a pleasing effect. The ladies' room is finished in the Adam style in rose and gold. A long white marble dressing shelf, surmounted by a long mirror, takes the place of the usual individual dressing tables, and ventilating registers are made part of the ceiling design.

A stairway in the rear of the inner lobby leads down to the men's clubroom, which is finished in old English of the Tudor period. With its huge Tudor fireplace, large easy chairs, quaint old settees and ivory-colored walls of hand-wrought plaster, the room resembles a private clubhouse of conservative character. Back of the curtain line the same care for detail has been exercised as throughout the rest of the building. The stage is equipped with the most modern devices for facilitating the presentation of every kind of dramatic and musical entertainment. There are dressing room accommodations for 150 actors and the "stars," quarters are provided with individual shower baths. The musicians will occupy a special suite of rooms connecting directly with the



Section of Erlanger Theater Facade.

## "Yes, Yes, Yvette"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Sam H. Harris Theater, week beginning Oct. 3, 1927. H. H. Frazer presents the new musical comedy "Yes, Yes, Yvette." Book by James Montgomery and William Cary Duncan (based on a story by Frederick S. Isham). Lyrics by Irving Caesar. Music by Philip Charig and Ben Jerome. Dances and ensemble staged by Sammy Lee, with Charles Winninger. The cast:

Ethel Clark..... Brenda Bond  
Dick Donnelly..... Roland Woodford  
Joe Van Dusen..... Joseph Herber  
R. M. Ralston..... Charles Winninger  
Mrs. Ralston..... Virginia Howell  
Vivette Zalcov..... Jeanette MacDonald  
Robert Bennett..... Arnold Lucy  
Mabel Terry..... Helene Lord  
J. P. Clark..... Dorothy Waterman  
J. P. Clark..... Frederick B. Manatt

In "Yes, Yes, Yvette," there has been put together a good entertainment in the musical comedy tradition, with emphasis, perhaps, on the dancing, but with more than enough comedy to keep the audience happy throughout the evening.

The plot of the piece concerns a young man, impersonated by Jack Whiting, who wagers that he can tell the truth and the whole truth only for five hours. The complications incidental to this wager provide numerous amusing situations and full advantage is taken of them by the authors. The scene is laid in Palm Beach, Fla., and the three acts take place in and near the home of a rector. To this part Charles Winninger brings a comic touch which contributes greatly to the success of the show. Miss Jeanette MacDonald, as his daughter, Yvette, is graceful and charming and she and Mr. Whiting score personal triumphs with their various numbers.

There is a large, well-trained dancing chorus and the work of the ensemble is of a high order. The score is at all times pleasing and contains a couple of melodies which will likely become popular. "Yes, Yes, Yvette" is an excellent musical comedy and should prove successful.



Inner Lobby of the Erlanger Theater, New York City.

## "Cena delle Beffe" in San Francisco

San Francisco, Oct. 5

Special Correspondence

ANOTHER modern work new to this city, Umberto Giordano's "La Cena delle Beffe," was introduced by Gaetano Merola in the last three days of the fall season given by the San Francisco Opera Association. The audience was comparatively small—3500 persons in a theater that has frequently been filled to its capacity of 5200—but the unfamiliar piece quickly won itself triumphant welcome.

Must all operas be lasting masterpieces? May not some of them live a happy short existence, after which they may be tossed aside much as monthly magazines are discarded while fine books are treasured? "La Cena" is journalistic entertainment. An audience that knows little of its music or story in advance may have a thrilling evening watching it.

"The Jest," as Giordano's piece can accurately and conveniently be called, is as melodramatic in its score as it is in Benelli's text. The composer has not been above easy effects to set off flamboyant details in his libretto. Nevertheless, he has always been clever. He has learned lessons, positive and negative, from the stagecraft in the scores of Puccini, Verdi, Wagner, Debussy and the rest. His story moves swiftly and without disturbing introspection. Here may be movie music or magnificent theater music, but it does its duty.

Tibbetti's Neri

The magnificent acting opportunities in "La Cena" were most ably met by Lawrence Tibbetti, as Neri, and Armand Tokaty, as Giannetto. The former's impersonation in particular, ranging from the overbearing self-confidence of the first act to the rage and horror of the last, comes gradually to be shaped into one of the great characters of operatic history. Mr. Tokaty fashioned the fearful yet vengeful Giannetto subtly. Both artists sang beautifully.

As Ginevra, Frances Peralta made a lovely appearance. Her singing is too labored to be greatly enjoyable. Myrtle Claire Donnelly's success with the part of Lisabetta came much from the fact that she was in the first place aptly cast as this sympathetic character. Angelo Bada, Louis Gost, and Milla Pico, as Neri, D'Amico, Milla Pico, Attilio Vannucci, Lodovico Oliviero, Audin Sperry, Ellen Deely, Cecile Leo and Elinor Maro also were parts of a well-knit ensemble. To the stage direction of Armando Agnini almost all the credit is due. The production of Pietro Cimini must be attributed the success of a cogent performance, always highly diverting.

"La Bohème," also conducted by Mr. Cimini, was not one of the strongest productions of the season. The chorus, preoccupied perhaps with the cares of more difficult operas, rather muddled the second act, which was further weakened by the presence of a not sufficiently seasoned orchestra. The performance of Florence Macbeth was not perfect, but she was the only one who gave the lack of warm charm in her singing, however, by the intelligence of her portrayal and by her smooth voice.

When he did not push his voice too hard, Mario Chamlee was an unusually admirable Rodolfo. Rodolfo's three friends unfortunately were carried away with inordinate spontaneity in their fun-making with tasteless results. Among them only Elio Pina sang very well. He was the Coline, Desire Deffere was the Schaunard, and Milla Pico was the Marcello. Lodovico Oliviero handled the buffo roles of Benoit and Alcandro with his unflinching cleverness.

"Turandot"

The final performance of the season was a repetition last Sunday afternoon of Puccini's "Turandot." It was well conducted by Gaetano Merola before an enthusiastic audience of 4000 persons. He directed also the last subscription production of the year, a Saturday night "Carmen," sold out more than a week in advance.

Beginning with a sparkling tempo in the Prelude, Mr. Merola swung his opera immediately into a happy pace that was maintained all evening. Ina Bourakaya acted effectively in the title role, although her voice, by turns cheery and nasal, was worn. She sees Carmen not as a subtle coquette, but as a vigorous woman rather crude in the pride of her triumphs. Mme. Bourakaya executed such a portrait with never-lapsing conviction.

Giovanni Martinelli in a way made

himself the protagonist of the performance. His Don José was well in the histrionic picture, and had to its credit the not easily comparable advantage of his best singing. Miss Donnelly did well as Micaela. What Mr. Deffere, as Escamillo, lacked in range and beauty of voice, he made up in acting skill.

The lesser characters in a live cast were Milla Pico, Louis D'Angelo, Cecile Leo and Irene Fremont. The choral ensembles were again of Giuseppe Papi's best standard. Vera Fredowa headed the ballet.

## Old Vic Company at Hammersmith

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 15

AT THE Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, "The Taming of the Shrew," presented by the Old Vic Company under Miss Lillian Baylis. Producer, Andrew Leigh. The cast:

Christopher Sly..... D. Hay Petrie  
Hostess..... Gwen Nelson  
Lucentio..... Eric Portman  
Petruchio..... Robin Thatcher  
Baptista..... Percy Walsh  
Katharine..... Sybil Thorneike  
Gremio..... John Garside  
Horatio..... Reynard Barton  
Rumoldo..... Lewis Casson  
Gremio..... Horace Segura  
Curtis..... Winifred Oughton  
Widow.....

The Old Vic were still in the hands of the builders, for structural alterations. Miss Lillian Baylis has arranged with the Lyric, Hammersmith, until Christmas, and has opened her season with "The Taming of the Shrew." Many who have seen this play done recently in London by the Fellowship of Players, and at Stratford by the Festival Company, would have preferred one of the less widely exploited comedies; but there is no doubt that the early Elizabethan farce into which Shakespeare wrote the Katharine and Petruchio scenes—how ever crudely it may impress us today—is among the most popular of his lighter works. Certainly it affords a good vehicle for robustness acting; and Miss Baylis is fortunate in having obtained the services of Miss Thorneike and Mr. Casson for the two leading parts.

Especially interesting was Mr. Casson's appearance as Petruchio. Miss Thorneike's abilities are thoroughly well known to London playgoers; and admirably as she has performed the part of Katharine, which she has played many times before at the Old Vic, could not reveal any new or unsuspected phases of her versatile talent. Mr. Casson, however, has been less frequently hitherto in leading roles, and he emerged from the trial with a heightened reputation. His Petruchio was a piece of vigorous, easy acting, full toned, free in movement, showing clearly, as Shakespeare goes, an admirably as the lady's peremptory, dominating roughness, the adventurer, was at last to genuine unsentimental admiration for the woman whom he first wooed merely with a view to filling his purse.

Mr. Casson planned the part skilfully, sternly almost, and listened it with few of those indications by which so many interpreters of Petruchio convey repeatedly to their audience an intimation that the whole thing is at bottom a joke. Nor did he neglect the vein of underlying sensibility, amounting even to tenderness, that can legitimately be heard in "sweet as spring-time flowers," and "my super-dainty Kate." All that scene, it taken a hint more lightly and urbanely than Mr. Casson took it, adds variety, antithesis, and charm to a part which may easily become a little hard and monotonous, unless every lyrical opportunity be taken that the text affords.

The remainder of the cast were generally efficient, especially perhaps John Garside as Gremio, whose intelligence, and clear, incisive enunciation, enabled him to get full value out of that spirited description of the wedding ceremony; whereas the corresponding speeches by Blondeville (Andrew Leigh) and Crumio (Horace Segura) were taken, in the former case, too fast to be audible, and in the latter without full cumulative effect. Gremio's traditional doddlerisms, moreover,

supplied a good foil to the more natural and dignified method of Blondeville, well played by Percy Walsh. The Bianca of Miss Hay Petrie Summer was a delicate piece of work, recalling pleasant memories of the Juliet with which that young actress used to delight audiences at the Old Vic. Hay Petrie, returning to his old part as Sly, was alert and comedic as ever, though whether the writer of the induction, whoever he may have been, imagined the bibulous tinker as a man so intelligent and swiftly receptive as Mr. Petrie represents him to be, perhaps, open to challenge.

The production was good, up to a point, the business with the letter during the opening scene of Act V being tediously overdone, while, by way of atonement, the closing supper party, during which Petruchio wins his wager, was made more lively and amusing than I remember to have seen it before.

Philadelphia Orchestra Under Mr. Reiner's Baton

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The twenty-eighth season of the Philadelphia Orchestra opened with the concert of Friday afternoon and last evening, and under the direction of Fritz Reiner, leader of the Cincinnati Orchestra and the first of the guest conductors of the season, during which Mr. Stokowski has been granted leave of absence.

Mr. Reiner is a favorite in Philadelphia, having served last season as guest conductor during Mr. Stokowski's winter vacation of a month, besides having led his own orchestra in several concerts here. Though the orchestra had had but five days rehearsal with Mr. Reiner, the ensemble was virtually at that point of excellence which the orchestra usually reaches about the beginning of December. This probably was due partly to the fact that there were fewer changes in personnel than for a number of years, the only important position to be filled by a newcomer being that of concertmaster. Mischa Mischakoff comes here from the New York Symphony. Michel Guskoff, last year's Philadelphia concertmaster, goes to the New York Orchestra in a similar capacity.

The concert opened with three excerpts from Beethoven's ballet, "Prometheus," a composition which is perhaps more typical of the so-called "first period" than any other single work. The performance was very good, especially of the Adagio (the second excerpt) with its elaborate windwood solo parts, the violoncello solo part, very well played by Mr. van den Burgh, and the harp solo.

The high point of the concert, however, came in the second number, "Strauss's 'Till Eulenspiegel.'" It speaks well for the discipline of the orchestra that for a work so difficult as this could be placed on the first program and one of the finest performances of it given that has been heard in Philadelphia. The orchestra itself conducted it with our orchestra some years ago. The chief characteristic of Mr. Reiner's reading was the exact balance he maintained between the programmatic and the technical sides of the composition. He brought out with unusual clarity the relation of the development and the thematic material (which is much closer than most conductors show their audiences), and at the same time he did not in any manner sacrifice the descriptive values of the work. Under Mr. Reiner's baton the work took on exceptional beauty of design.

The third number was a superb orchestration of the C major Toccata, "Intermezzo" (the original calls it an Adagio) and Fugue by Sebastian Bach. Mr. Reiner used all the resources of the modern orchestra, because not a transcription, because he had intentionally paralleled the organ. The climaxes were impressive in their power, and the somber beauty of the Intermezzo strongly recalled some of the finest parts of the St. Matthew Passion and the B-minor Mass. The performances here were the first anywhere.

The concert closed with a masterly reading and performance of Respighi's "Pines of Rome."

Los Angeles Opera Season Is Opened

Los Angeles, Oct. 8

Special Correspondence

THE fourth season of grand opera in Los Angeles opened brilliantly in Shrine Auditorium Oct. 3. A capacity audience listened to "Romeo and Juliet," with Mario Chamlee and Florence Macbeth in the titular roles, supported ably by Elinor Maro as Gertrude, Milla Pico as Mercutio, Desire Deffere as Capulet, and Elvira Tanski, Angelo Bada, Leslie Brigham, Keamoku Louis, and Lodovico Oliviero in the lesser roles.

Considered from all angles, Chamlee carried off the artistic honors, his voice was finely modulated to comply with Miss Macbeth's smaller than usual tones, and his acting deserves special mention, for he it was who perforce must provide the major part of the emotional atmosphere; a difficult feat inasmuch as there was almost no response from his Juliette, who acted amiably but with never a stir of imagination. Much as one admires the beautiful limpid voice of this attractive woman, there is an accompanying quality that she apparently still limited by the feeling that a conscious "tone placement" is necessary. If she could burst from the chrysalis of self and let her imagination lead her into the impersonation of the character whom nature has taken for the nonce, what an asset to opera she would be! Otherwise, it would seem wiser that she confine herself to the concert platform.

Gaetano Merola conducted the performance and kept, for the most part, to a rather slow tempo, although the piece as a whole was well balanced.

"Tristan"

"Tristan and Isolde" on Tuesday night was the great event of the week. Elsa Aisen as Isolde is one of those magnificent singing actresses who lead one to flights of oratory. Her Isolde was a delicate voice, comes as unconsciously as do her spontaneous and unerring gestures. She makes a rôle so thoroughly her own in every detail that the mechanics of her craft pass unheeded by an audience, and Isolde the legendary becomes Isolde the woman. Kathryn Meale as Brangäne was a splendid companion to the soprano; her acting was sincere and her voice was round and warm. Rudolf Laubenthal made a handsome Tristan, but his voice is of that particular German training which tends to uneven and gusty dynamics and there is considerable of the sentimental, which manifested itself more noticeably in the second act duet, where he lost himself in the comparisons with the nobility of Isolde. Amata as Kurwenal was eminently satisfying, and he made the long scene with Tristan in the last act memorable by the integrity with which he portrayed the servant and comrade. The orchestra received special applause on this occasion, for the beauty of this great score suffered nothing from interpretation by these players with Karl Riedel conducting.

Second to "Tristan" in artistry and popularity was "Turandot," Thursday's offering. The stage pictures and costumes were elaborate and beautiful. Merola is always fortunately cast as conductor of the Italian school, and especially of Puccini. Anne Roselle was a delightful Turandot. Armand Tokaty, a handsome Prince whose resonant voice carried easily a thankful part. The three "comics," Ping, Pang and Pong, acted and sang well in ensemble, and their other parts were very satisfactory. Banned local artists Marjory Dodge as Liu not only sang with an exceptionally fine voice, but her interpretation was equally good. In comparison with some of the

other singers who have been cast for more noticeable rôles, she impresses one as meriting a leading part. Perhaps another year may see her in such adequate placing. The chorus work was no small part of the pleasure of this performance.

"Mamon Lescout"

Friday evening we heard "Mamon Lescout." It was interesting to hear one of Puccini's earliest operas in such close juxtaposition to his latest, and thus compare them. In "Mamon," those flowing phrases and characteristic chord effects beginning to bloom; those off-stage chorus interpolations, and the ever present understanding of the singers' love of dwelling on a showy high note (and the willingness of the audience to listen). In "Turandot" comes reminiscence; no new manners, a style as surely effective as ever, displaying contrasts of the bizarre and the hackneyed in a pleasant admixture—in fact an operatic offering that will bring royalties for many years to come.

Giovanni Martinelli as Des Grieux was cast to perfection. He was in fine fettle and was the hit of the performance. Deffere was a close second as Lescout. D'Angelo as Geronte proved eminently satisfactory, but not so much could be said of Frances Peralta, who was quite out of form as Mamon. She made hard going of a pleasant admixture—in fact an operatic offering that will bring royalties for many years to come.

The chorus has improved vastly since last year, its work is accurate, the voices are fresh and true and the action easy and spontaneous. Signor Spadoni deserves high praise for his thorough schooling of these young local musicians. The orchestra is headed by Louis Persinger as concertmaster. In fact, the entire Persinger String Quartet is included in the roster of the opera band, and many of the exquisite bits are due to this artistic ensemble.

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CHICAGO STEEL  
DEMAND STEADYModerate Gains in Orders  
by Some Mills—Rail  
Buying Improves

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (Special).—While some of the Western steel mills note moderate gains in the demand for some of the heavy rolled products, the pick-up is by no means general. The market on the whole shows little change within the last week.

Western mills are feeling the lack of heavy automotive demand to some extent. Hereafter, the slackening automotive activity made less of an impression in the Western steel market than was the case in the East. Automotive parts makers in this district have been obliged to curtail operations and this has affected demand for bar mill products.

Bar mill rolling schedules nevertheless have not been affected appreciably within the last 40 days. Cold drawn and cold finished bars likewise are slightly more quiet. On the other hand, farm equipment buying and specifications promises continued activity throughout the month at least. Most orders for bar products are in extremely small lots.

The outlook for steel rail buying is much more encouraging than in most other lines. Estimates in this district are that upwards of 300,000 tons of steel rail inquiry is in the market. Santa Fe has purchased 121,800 tons, distributing the tonnage to western mills and to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Mills report that recent orders for 1928 rail programs will begin to show themselves in next month's rolling schedules. Sales of track fastenings in the last week have reached a total of 15,000 tons, while about 25,000 to 30,000 tons are on inquiry.

Quotations on steel bars, plates and shapes appear to be more stabilized at 1.35 cents, Chicago. On the other hand, the pig iron market here has dropped \$1 a ton to \$18.50, base. Chicago furnaces, following the cut of the leading merchant producer in this district, it is believed the price reduction will precede the marketing of outside iron in this market.

From \$400 to 10,000 tons of structural steel were placed among western fabricators, and about 4000 tons of additional tank plates for south-western fields have been closed at Chicago. Sheet mills in this district have not reduced the quotation on blue annealed sheets, despite competition of strip sheets from eastern territory.

In the Pittsburgh district, blue annealed sheets and automobile body sheets have weakened. Iron and steel scrap prices in the Chicago district are off \$5 to 50 cents a ton.

The operating rate for the Chicago district is slightly lower, and new is

REGULATION OF  
PUBLIC UTILITIES

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Uniform State regulation of public utility companies along conservative and judicious lines with the \$15,000,000 industry operated under private ownership and enterprise represents an ideal situation, according to Henry R. Hayes, newly elected president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, and vice-president of Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., in an address at the Hotel Stevens, Wednesday afternoon, before the ninth annual convention of the American Gas Association.

Taking as his subject "The Financial Stability of the Public Utility Industry," Mr. Hayes sought to make clear the position of the investment banking profession on the question of regulation and also on other problems confronting the industry, which embraces gas, electric light and power, and electric railway companies. He stressed the need for "adequate and accurate information in the sale of securities" so that "such information cannot be deemed to be misleading," adding that "what is desired is simply that an investor for himself shall be able to ascertain readily what kind of an investment risk he is asked to purchase."

## DIVIDENDS

P. W. Woolworth declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Burnham Oil declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent for the year 1927, less tax.

Standard Power & Light declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Edmond Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred and \$1.50 on the common, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Low's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

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Bar silver in New York 55 1/2  
Bar silver in London 25 1/2  
Bar gold in London \$481.15

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges \$90,000,000  
Balances 29,000,000  
P. R. bank credit \$8,677,685

**Acceptance Market**  
Prime Eligible Banks—  
30 days 3 1/2 %  
60 days 3 1/2 %  
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Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general 4 1/2 per cent higher.

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Kansas City	3 1/2 %	Madrid	4 1/2 %
Minneapolis	3 1/2 %	Paris	4 1/2 %
New York	3 1/2 %	Prague	5 %
Philadelphia	3 1/2 %	Riga	5 %
Richmond	3 1/2 %	Rome	5 %
St. Louis	3 1/2 %	Sofia	10 %
San Francisco	3 1/2 %	Stockholm	4 1/2 %
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Bucharest	4 1/2 %		

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of foreign exchanges with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	104.74	Paris	166.85
Frank	104.74	Amsterdam	166.85
Belgium	104.74	Brussels	166.85
Germany	104.74	London	166.85
Austria	104.74	Stockholm	166.85
Denmark	104.74	Oslo	166.85
Norway	104.74	Copenhagen	166.85
Sweden	104.74	Helsinki	166.85
Finland	104.74	Tampere	166.85
Estonia	104.74	Tartu	166.85
Lithuania	104.74	Vilna	166.85
Latvia	104.74	Riga	166.85
Poland	104.74	Warsaw	166.85
Czechoslovakia	104.74	Prague	166.85
Slovakia	104.74	Bratislava	166.85
Hungary	104.74	Budapest	166.85
Rumania	104.74	Bucharest	166.85
Greece	104.74	Athens	166.85
Turkey	104.74	Istanbul	166.85
Yugoslavia	104.74	Zagreb	166.85
Serbia	104.74	Belgrade	166.85
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Bulgaria	104.74	Sofia	166.85
Russia	104.74	Moscow	166.85
Ukraine	104.74	Kiev	166.85
Belarus	104.74	Minsk	166.85
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Germany	104.74	Berlin	











## SOONERS NEED INTENSIVE WORK

## Coach Lindsey Says Oklahoma Lacks Experience and Is Light

NORMAN, Okla. (Special Correspondence)—"University of Oklahoma has plenty of candidates, but many of them are green and will require intensive training to make the proper showing before the season is over." This is the opinion expressed by A. H. Lindsey, new head football coach, who assumed his duties here Sept. 15. Lindsey, a former University of Kansas halfback and later coach at Bethany,

B. G. Owen as head coach here when the revised athletic program was put into effect permitting Owen to devote his entire time to the position of athletic director. The 1927 Sooner team will be the first in 23 years not drilled by Owen.

"From all indications the team will be light," Lindsey continued, "and we are working to inject as much speed into it as possible."

While Lindsey's not pessimistic, he admits that the odds are against the team turning out a satisfactory combination to represent Oklahoma, since only 11 letter-men from last year's squad returned. Of these, only five were starters in the 1922 season.

**Lettermen in Line**

Capt. T. G. Norris '28, a tackle with two letters to his credit, is leading the squad of 44 men working out under the new coach. With him in the line are H. L. Muldrow '28, guard and center; H. H. Brown '28, tackle; D. Brown '28, ends, all of whom have earned two letters; S. S. Kidd '28, who earned his first letter last season at center; and H. H. Wallace '28, tackle, who is understood to Capt. P. A. Wallace.

Experience of the line may be further reduced if Lindsey decides to use LeCrone at halfback instead of at end. Although he was placed on the All-Conference team last year, the veteran LeCrone was used in the backfield in two games late in the season and proved brilliant at carrying the ball.

Two fullbacks, two halfbacks and a quarterback are listed among the back-field veterans. R. J. LeCrone '28, and E. J. Ward '29 are the only seniors, although Ward apparently is scheduled to do most of the punting for the team, he is being groomed for tackle where his weight and experience are

needed to bolster up the forward line. The team's biggest help came around Linwood Haskins '23, who in his first season in 1926 proved to be one of the best broken-field runners in the state. He has averaged 20 yards a time. He proved to be especially valuable in returning punts, his returns averaging 20 and 25 yards in two of his three appearances. The team's schedule, B. F. Taylor '23, captain of the 1928 track team and also a letter footballer, is working with the team.

8. The team's star back, who has led back last season, will get first call as team commander this season, and is expected to score consistently through his line. The team's star player, wearing Sooners colors for the first time this season, is expected to divide signal-calling honors with Mooney.

**State Freshmen Up**

Nine additional men from last year's freshman squad have shown up well in early scrimmages and are expected to be sent into the lineup at any time. Two of these F. W. Crider '30, half-back, and R. T. Churchill '30, and, are counted on for the starting lineup. Both are heavy, weighing 176 and 182 pounds, respectively, and neither can be relied on to do kicking in an emergency.

J. P. Carman '30 and P. C. Tarver '30 were placed on the mythical All-State eleven in their high school days and are considered first pick at recruitment. Carman is a senior at the All-Rocky Mountain Conference half-back two years ago while playing with

Colorado Agricultural College, also, is a promising candidate at end, while L. F. McCrady '30, Chester Napp '73 and Rider '30 may be counted on to add weight to the line. Napper or tackle, Napper is the heaviest man on the squad, tipping the scales at 213 pounds, while Rider and McCrady weigh around 190. Another of the new men who is expected to break into the line is William C. Short '30, a back, one of the fastest and best line plungers developed among last year's freshmen.

Holdovers from last season's squad, who barely missed making letters and who are expected to make a better showing this year, are: guard, H. L. Dyer '25, end: B. F.

Since Lindsey, during his college days, was one of the greatest punters ever from Kansas colors, he has devoted a great deal of attention to fall to grooming his kickers. Ward will do most of the kicking early in the season, but Crider, McCrady, Churchill, Carmen, Mooney and Haskins are going through putting drills each day. The balance of the Oklahoma schedule follows:

Oct. 15—Creghton University; 22—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 23—Central State Teachers College.

Nov. 5—Washington University; 12—University of Kansas; 19—Oklahoma

**CANADIAN SEALERS  
SEEK COMPENSATION**

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Claims of British Columbia sealers in regard to compensation for sealers who have been killed or disabled while sealing in British Columbia are being reviewed by the government. The sealers are being reviewed by the government of the British Columbia Chamber of Commerce and the Vancouver Board of

Trade in their demand that the Federal Government appoint a commission to consider their claims.

Their operations were stopped by international treaty, which closed the North Pacific sealing waters, and have been asking for compensation intermittently for more than three decades. Now they are making a renewed effort with outside support and will carry their fight to Ottawa. It is expected the question will be raised in Parliament at its next session by British Columbia members.

**NORTH BOSTON LIGHTING**

Trustees of North Boston Lighting Properties have called a special meeting of shareholders for 10 o'clock Oct. 19 to vote on question of recapitalization. Shareholders will vote on doubling the number of shares outstanding, both preferred and common, and reducing the par of the preferred shares from \$108 to \$54 each. The result will be to give each preferred shareholder two \$54 shares for every \$108 share now owned and each common shareholder two no par shares in place of each no par share now held.



## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Boston edition of the Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line, minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement appearing in this column will be placed in at least two locations.)

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**House-in-the-Pines**  
Established 1905  
16 Fusting Ave., Cantonville, Md.  
(A Suburb of Baltimore)

For those desiring rest or enjoyment in a beautiful and healthful home atmosphere. Tel. Cantonville 233, Maryland state license. MRS. VIRGINIA THUNDERBOLT, Owner. EDITH M. EMMES, Manager.

## HELP WANTED-WOMEN

We are direct importers of jewelry and leather goods and require individual women who are capable, full of part time, in all commodities; pieces of goods within the range of \$1.00 to \$5.00; must be able to sell; no experience necessary; salary liberal; terms offered. S. ELLIOTT BROS., 381 West 43rd St., New York.

## FOR SALE

**HARRIS TWEED**, single with, handwoven; very high class sports material, and handwoven; for sale for golf and outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail; postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 220 Stone-way, Scotland.

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## HOMES WITH ATTENTION

**Princeton, N. J.**  
Real home of refinement, attractively appointed, experienced, and well equipped. Illustrated booklet upon request. Tel. 755, New Jersey State License.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

**ARLETON-HUMPHREY, N. Y.**  
Board in private home; lovely location; easy commuting to city. Phone Irving 1000.

## SOUTH EXPANDS

**Growth in Piedmont Carolinas Especially Fast, Finds Observer**

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (Special Correspondence).—Industrial development in the South, and particularly in the Piedmont Carolinas, is proceeding today at a rate substantially more rapid than at any time in the previous history of this section. This statement, made in various forms by industrial leaders and others, is further substantiated by the power records of the Southern Power Company, which supplies motive power for more than 500 cotton mills and hundreds of other industrial establishments.

During the first six months of the present year the output of power on the Southern Power system was 415,877,580 kilowatt hours. This is more than 20 per cent over the output for the corresponding period of last year, which was 375,628,285 kilowatt hours.

Approximately 40 new knitting mills, mostly on hop and half hosiery, have been established in the Piedmont Carolinas during the last year. In this department of textile manufacturing there has been a notable trend toward the production of the finer grades of goods. Just recently four factories have been established for the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery.

Nine new dyeing and finishing plants have been established in the Piedmont Carolinas during the last year. Some of these have been established by existing textile establishments, while others have been built to custom work.

One factor in the recent rapid development of the manufacture of silk in this section has been the demand for this material caused by the rapidly expanding hosiery industry. The development of this industry likewise has encouraged the establishment of finishing plants, and dyeing and finishing establishments, particularly those doing custom work.

Not only in the textile field, but in industry generally, the trend is toward increased diversification. New industrial plants in this section include paper, rubber, box factories, wood working shops, additional furniture factories, asbestos manufacturing establishments, brush manufacturing, and numerous other lines.

## PORTUGAL LOOKING TO CANADA FOR CATTLE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—While Canada is temporarily supplying the United States market with cattle, at high prices, she is losing the opportunity of establishing herself in the European market, and other countries are capturing this field. So said Emmanuel Levesque, the representative of cattle importing interests of Portugal, who is in Canada for the purpose of arranging the shipment of animals to his country.

The various European countries offer a permanent and profitable market for Canada's surplus cattle, Mr. Levesque said. This market was being taken over by other cattle-raising countries. When the United States turns over more to the Argentine for her cattle supply, which she will do eventually because of the large American interests in that country, Canada will find it difficult to wrest the European market from her competitors. Imports from the Argentine are banned at present, thus Canada is supplying the United States and obtaining high prices for the time being, with the possibility of losing the overseas outlets.

## Local Classified Advertisements

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## REAL ESTATE

**Attention—Property Owners**  
If your property is yielding less than a maximum on your investment, my services will interest you.  
**LILLIAN D. SCHWOERER**  
551 Fifth Ave., New York City  
Telephone VAND. 4168  
Commercial, apartment property, management, supervision, leasing, collection, maintenance.

## COUNTRY BOARD

**Forest Grove Arms**  
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.  
Home of refinement offered those desiring accommodations in suburbia. Attractive double or single rooms. Warm and comfortable, complete service. Table guests.

**GLENNWOOD LODGE** (Yonkers, N. Y.)  
Overlooking Hudson, Palisades. Ideal for permanent and transient board, quiet country high, exclusive district. 2 acre grounds; lawns, trees, stately; freshly decorated rooms; near shore, modern equipment; inspiring nature; quality food; no dancing; no smoking; guests; favorable management; reasonable. 500 North Broadway, Yonkers, Newburgh 881, Rockville.

## HELP WANTED-WOMEN

**HIGH CLASS** collector, Christian Scientist preferred, by well established employment agency. Refinement, education, help; usually high commission. Box A-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**MAN** as experienced attendant to one needing constant care; references; home and good salary. Address ADVISOR, 67 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, Conn.

## HELP WANTED-WOMEN

**CHAMBERMAID** and waitress; must be well recommended and experienced; good salary. 281 Woodland Drive, Washington, D. C.

**GENERAL** housework; small family; good wages; 45 minutes from New York. 51 Burton Ave., Woodbury, Long Island, N. Y. Write or phone. Cedarhurst 5045.

**SECRETARY**—Alert, attractive girl, rapid typewriter, excellent penmanship, personal work. 600, A. K. OSTRANDER, 600 Fifth Ave., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

**ARCHITECT**, with over 30 years' experience, drafting, supervising, estimating, detailing, etc. Box W-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**BOOKKEEPER**, correspondent, general office worker, 35, desires position as assistant or in charge of small office. Fully experienced in all branches office routine; any moderns; best references. Box B-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**YOUNG** married man, commercial artist, three years' experience as free lance, seeks permanent position anywhere where willingness to work and ability will be appreciated; reasonable salary to start; sample on request. Box 10, 1001 Mundy Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

**BOOKKEEPER** with accurate ability and long experience in all positions; she has had charge of all accounts of a business; a correct conduct of a business. Box B-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**EXPERIENCED** bookkeeper capable taking full charge desired place, small family, in city. Box P-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**SECRETARY**—STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, desired position. Box L-271, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

**ASHLAND AGENCY**, 200 5th Ave., New York City—Bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, clerks, business experienced. Ashland 9018.

**ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**  
Men and Women Applicants  
COLUMBIA, 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

**FLORIAN SPENCER**—High-grade position, clerical executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 1 West 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone 9900.

**IDA M. POX**—PERSONNEL SERVICE  
200 Broadway, N. Y. C. Room 1804, Barclay 3007

**LOUISE G. HARRIS**—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 200 E. W. Ave., New York City. Telephone VOR 1315.

**MISS ARNOLD AGENCY**—Governments, hospitals, nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Lexington Ave., New York City. Telephone 2351.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**  
CHILDREN'S classes in singing, speech, impromptu, recitation, acting, story telling, should be in it possible before Oct. 15. Phone CALEBRIA 9104. MRS. JOCKLIN-HORNE, 200 Lexington Ave., New York.

## EMMA DUNN

**Asks Another Question**  
"Do you know the joy and freedom of perfect expression, or do you remain silent because you do not know how to express yourself?"

People of slight education taught how to help themselves without the study of books.

Address Bristol Hotel, West 48th St. New York City.

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**Featuring**  
Hand blocked velvets, felts in small and large head sizes.

**G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.**  
Jewelry and Silversmiths  
Premier Fall Showing of Original Creations and Importations for Holiday Gifts  
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**Choice Meats, Provisions, Vegetables, etc.**  
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Estimates cheerfully submitted.  
716 Wood Avenue, Barnum 1691.

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England  
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER  
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LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.  
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1026 Main Street, opposite Kresge  
FRENCH GIRDLES that look on the side, giving smooth-fitting lines in front, moderately priced. For small, medium and stout figures.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## World's Press

**THE MAGIC OF WORDS**  
**Rochester Times-Union:** The most important day in the history of man has escaped the record. It was that day when the first primitive man crossed the Rubicon of speech with his fellow man and made known through words his thoughts. Words are mysterious things. In the very utterance a word vanishes forever. Yet among the created things of man, what endures so long a time as a word? The Parthenon is a ruin, but the words of Plato are as bright and shining as though spoken yesterday. Great institutions, have been erected on words. Empires have been shattered by the sword and words have rebuilt them. Commercial security and prosperity are founded on words—a man's sacred word. His bond, when that is required, is the exact terms of a contract in written words. The pen has all along been regarded as mightier than the sword. Words, spoken and written are conveyances of ideas, the mightiest force the world has known. Read the decisive battles of the world. Not battles of armies on defended fronts. Word battles in which eloquence, wit and understanding have vanquished the hosts of error, ignorance, stupidity and greed.

**Washington Start:** A number of prominent Republicans do not choose, and still aspire to be chosen.

**WHICH FLAG?**  
**Manchester Guardian:** Doubtless to Germans the battle—still raging hotly—for supremacy between the official colors of the Republic—black, red and gold—and the old black, white, and red of Imperial days is one of importance, but to the rest of Europe it is becoming slightly ridiculous. There is no doubt which in law are the national colors, but the present Government, being composed of Republicans, lukewarm Republicans and Monarchists, cannot agree to enforce the law, and the tame compromise that the black, red and gold flag must be flown along with any other flag displayed is all that it dare suggest.

**El Paso Times:** Another need of the times is at least one more month between vacation and coal bills.

## THE MONITOR READER

1. Who speaks American?—World's Press.
2. How is England setting a good example with captured war prizes?—World's Great Capitals.
3. How should one get the utmost enjoyment from an airplane flight?—What's in the Air Today.
4. What is one thing that can't be bought on the easy payment plan?—World's Press.
5. What is being learned during the repairing of Jerusalem's walls?—Magazine Feature.
6. What would surely submerge any political platform?—Random Ramblings.

**THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR**

## What They Say

**WILLIAM A. ROWAN:** "Masons as citizens in politics, yes; the institution of Masonry in politics, never."

**SIR HENRY THORNTON:** "I have always been a strong advocate of sport for the business man, for that is one of the great ties which bind fellow workmen together."

**ROBERT E. SPEER:** "The Christian church is more influential today than ever before."

**A Thought for Today**  
**An honest heart**  
**possesses a king-**  
**dom.**  
**—Seneca**

## In Lighter Vein

**Too Noisy**  
A famous conductor has complained of women knitting during concert performances. "Nothing is more distracting to a sensitive musician than the dropping of stitches,"—Punch.



**—Passing Show**  
*Lordly Tailor (to shabby little man): "Would you excuse my showing you out at the back entrance, sir, until we have fitted you out?"*

**COMMON LABORER**  
*"Did you say that Jones had a profession?"*  
*"No, he just works."*

**MISUNDERSTOOD**  
*Wife (announcing husband's decision to give up his profession): "Yes, my husband's burnt his bridges behind him."*  
*Visitor: "How very unfortunate! I do hope they weren't his best pair."*  
*—Birmingham Evening Dispatch.*

**PULPIT CANDOR**  
*Negro Preacher: "Yes, we's gwine to take up a collection for de needy."*  
*Voice: "Where am dese needy people?"*  
*Preacher: "Der am de people who live in de uninhabited parts of de earth."*



## EDITORIALS

### The Long View in the Balkans

ASIDE from the comitadj raids in Macedonia—the recurrence of which has long been a disturbing factor in southeastern Europe—there is but little question that a general improvement is taking place in the Balkans. True, the Bulgar-Yugoslav situation is not without its menacing aspects, yet few students of international politics would hesitate to believe that the near future will see an earnest endeavor made to reach an understanding and to remove the causes of complaint on both sides. For good or bad, it is now to a large extent the people and not the monarchs who govern. Greece is a Republic. Rumania has a boy king. In Bulgaria King Boris was interrupted in Parliament with impunity. He is a democratically inclined ruler and does not foster militarism for the aggrandizement of his dynasty. In Yugoslavia, regional and nationalistic conflicts greatly weaken the domination of King Alexander.

Then too the education of the masses is advancing, especially in Bulgaria and recently in Rumania. Greece also is giving instruction to most of her youth. All the Slovenes and a large part of the Croats are literate. The number of Serbian schools is increasing. In all the Balkan capitals there are imposing new university buildings of the most modern types and good universities.

It is worthy of note also that strong and aggressive "people's" parties are appearing. They are most vigorous in Bulgaria, but exert much influence in Rumania and are gaining in strength in Yugoslavia and Greece. Theoretically they are for peace, and actually they tend to lessen the prestige of the army and police. In some of these countries, moreover, idealistic movements are gaining the allegiance and support of a large number of youth.

There are many indications which go to show that the parliaments in the Balkan states are stronger and functioning better than for a long time. Almost never have there been more vigorous protests against "irresponsible" military elements and political corruption. If one should ask the foreign diplomatists in Belgrade what they thought of the Yugoslav Army they would say that it is the strongest, most efficient and most stable organization in the country. One would hear the same about the secret police or the Bureau of Public Safety in Rumania, the chief of which is a poet. In Bulgaria one would be told that the ex-officers and reserve officers dominate. The official government organ in Sofia recently pointed with pride to the fact that about seventy of the government members of Parliament are army men in reserve. It is beyond dispute that the police and army have great power in these countries.

Nor is the situation radically different in Greece. Since 1922 the army men there have brought about more than one revolution and it was a general who, with his soldiers, prepared the way for the present Parliament. In these states most meetings and all meetings of laborers, villagers and nationality minorities are under strict police supervision. In Rumania martial law still prevails. In all these countries certain foreign papers are excluded and local papers are now and then confiscated. It is never wise to travel without your identification card or police passport. In almost every election the police coerce the voters to a greater or lesser degree.

The danger of extreme and violent Bolshevism is certainly decreasing. This will weaken police and military domination. The level of culture is steadily rising. New homes, better roads, railroads, new schools, people's parties, religious organizations, children's societies, idealistic teachers, are diminishing the amount of brutality in the villages. People are growing a little kinder to their animals and children and each other.

Viewed from one standpoint, existence in the Balkan states is crude and often brutal. Above all it is hard. Yet viewed in a long historical aspect it is unquestionably improving rapidly.

### Future City Plans

GREATER opportunities for success in community planning in the future lie "without rather than within the city limits," according to authorities speaking at the recent conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, who apparently make a logical and valuable economic point. Widening streets, slicing off business blocks and rearranging established offices are necessary but expensive. If the future is to learn economy from the past, it is obviously the part of wisdom to start with a plan.

One plan recognizing the fact that new cities will lie without present city limits proposes the building up of each new neighborhood as a self-contained unit, each community being sufficient unto itself as regards its schools, religious and social facilities and local business. These activities, with the exception of local business, will be centrally located. The boundaries will be extensive enough to inclose a population sufficient for the establishment of a school district; with an "open space" provision equal to 10 per cent of the area, with the population density per acre regulated, and with each neighborhood unit zoned according to the best practices.

Another interesting plan advocates a "regional city," and calls loudly for "Rus in urbe." A series of communities would be mapped out around a center each developing its character, under careful guidance, from the land around it. A certain Massachusetts town taken as an example provides 47 such possible communities within a drive of no more than an hour from the town center. Two small mountains lie within the prescribed limits. By keeping them in their present state of semi-wilderness, it is declared that the ideal town will be laid down—a combination of the primeval, the communal, and the truly urban. Certainly adherence to some such plan will result in a higher and more beautiful type of environment than is possible under the too frequent helter-skelter development of suburbs at present.

The report that 30,000,000 persons, representing more than one-half of the urban popu-

lation of the United States, live under the protection of some form of zoning ordinances indicates the tremendous progress made in a comparatively few years. Yet there is much left to be done in this form of self-regulation to promote the greatest possible comfort, convenience and best interest of the greatest number. These conferences give promise that the job will be done.

### Political Battles in Mexico

WHAT some persons long familiar with internal conditions in Mexico had forecast as practically inevitable has come to pass. The hope of the people north of the Rio Grande is that the political ferment which has led to violence and perhaps to the silencing of an aggressive minority opposed to the present régime will abate with the announcement of the friends of President Calles and former President Obregon that the revolution has been silenced.

It is well, however, for the friends of constitutional government as that institution is understood and as its workings are exemplified in the United States, to understand and to remember that popular government does not exist in Mexico as it exists in most democracies. The testimony of observing and expert witnesses is that in that country the individual expression of the voter's preferences is not vouchsafed or safeguarded, even in a remote degree. The indictment is a strong one, and one to which the governing authority there will probably not plead guilty.

Of course it is, equally true that Mexico's northern neighbors regard with equal disfavor the methods of those who believe it necessary to carry on a campaign of opposition to the present Government by means of force. But there is, no doubt, some convincing logic in their claim that ordinary or peaceful means are doomed to failure from the beginning. The contest, from a distance, assumes the aspects of a battle between opposing dictatorships, one entrenched and the other eager to invest itself with official power, and both equally aggressive.

Thus viewed the situation is one in which the people of other countries can feel little genuine sympathetic interest. There is no promise that conditions will be better with the success of one faction, and no threat, apparently, that they will be worse, whatever the outcome of the forthcoming elections. The impression prevails that as between dictators and dictatorships, in a democracy, so called, there is little if any choice. And yet the temptation is to recall the era of Mexico's greatest industrial and commercial progress, in the long period during which President Diaz ruled his people with a firm but not unkindly hand.

There was promised, with the end of the Diaz régime, greater progress, industrially and socially, than had been made previously. But that hope was not realized. President Calles claims to have instituted many progressive reforms. Perhaps it is still too soon to appraise his work at its full value. Evidently those in whose behalf he has professed to act are either unappreciative, ungrateful, or unconvinced. What has taken place in Mexico within the last month or less has not excited the applause or approval of the friends of Mexico in any part of the world.

### Missing the Point!

WHAT has become of the much-heralded approach of the "saturation point" in the production of automobiles which students in economics have been forecasting in the last few years? Statistics indicate that there are now enough automobiles in operation in the United States to give everybody within its borders a ride at one time. There might be a little overcrowding, but what of that? Anybody who has observed a caravan of motortrucks carrying a group of picnickers into the rural area has particularly noticed that lack of seating capacity was not an important factor in the excursion.

But to get back to this elusive "saturation point." Is it ever going to be reached in the United States and if so, when? In the first place, it might be well to ascertain definitely just what is a "saturation point." It is a modern business term which may be generally defined as the point at which maximum demand and maximum production meet. Perhaps a better and more comprehensible definition would be a market so filled with automobiles that it cannot stand any more—in other words, a market thoroughly saturated.

The "saturation point" in the automobile industry apparently is much further away than economists have tended to predict. Just as they seem to get their instruments well focused upon it and prepare to compute the time to elapse before it is finally and definitely reached, it appears to "slip out from under." And at the present moment it is a somewhat nebulous proposition far beyond the range of the naked eye.

The "saturation point" may come when there is an automobile to every man, woman and child in the United States and it may not. Who can say with assurance that there will not be two automobiles to everybody before it is reached? Perhaps, therefore, a more logical question at this time is not when will the "saturation point" be reached, but will it ever be reached?

### Hastening Agreement With France

THE Treasury Department was acting within the mandates of the tariff act of 1922 in imposing higher duties on certain imports from France. This was explained by Secretary Mellon, which explanation should have put to rest the vague reports about precipitous and willful action. While some may be inclined to attribute more significance to this action than it really warrants, it is doubtful whether any such misinterpretation will result in diplomatic quarrels, where it was generally known for some time that the action by the American authorities was prescribed by the circumstances.

The tariff act of the United States directs the Secretary of the Treasury through the collectors of customs to impose countervailing duties on specific imports from any country which imposes

discriminatory tariffs against similar goods from the United States. These countervailing duties are stipulated in the tariff act, and discretion is not left to the administrative officers. It is provided, however, that the imposts may later be removed when the other country removes the discriminations against the United States. In the present instance the Department of Commerce obtained official notification that France had imposed the "maximum" tariffs against certain goods of the United States. This information, including the specific rates or duties adopted by France, was reported to the Treasury Department and to the United States Tariff Commission. The latter body reviewed the law on the subject and reported to the Department of Commerce just what duties must be applied by the United States. It also reported just what further retaliatory imposts might be imposed under Section 317 of the Tariff Act.

Action was taken no sooner, not because the data was lacking but because a desire was manifested to reach an agreement with France before any semblance of a reprisal was resorted to. In delaying action the Treasury Department opened itself to the possibility of criticism more serious than if it had immediately ordered the countervailing duties into effect. Such hesitancy as was shown was purely for diplomatic reasons.

Temporarily the negotiations may seem to have entered into a very serious stage, one when customs reprisals or a tariff war is talked of freely. Further reprisals on the part of the United States are possible. They are not likely, however, for the negotiations with France have progressed to that point where some lasting good can be anticipated, as this means the concentration of attention in both countries upon the necessity for a permanent commercial agreement.

### Success in Orchardng

ONLY the other day Punch declared that the farmers were so busy they had to put their grumbling out to be done by deputy. Certainly, if true of the farmers in Old England, it is none the less true of the fruit farmers in New England, for the season is on when the heavy laden trees stoop invitingly to the apple pickers to relieve them of their burden. Figures indicate an "off" year in apples, but the excellent crop in some of the orchards causes one to wonder how much stress should be laid upon the "off" year in this table delicacy and how much on more efficient methods of cultivation.

Successful orcharding has no room for haphazard or slipshod methods. It demands patience, courage, care and attention. This has been proved by at least one farm in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, where the crop will be doubled in two years time to meet the demand for high quality fruit. The up-to-date productive and marketing systems of the West and South, it has been found, brings equally good results in the East. Outworn methods yield poor results, and they are probably responsible for the complaint that it does not pay to grow apples.

Not the least important element in successful orcharding, as in other lines of business, is the merchandising of the product—a step, it has been well said, between the making of a good product and its development into a world commodity. "I believe," says Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, "that if New England advertised itself, and its splendid products, and all that it has to the same degree that some other sections of the country advertise some of the things they claim to have, our section of the country would become the most famous spot on earth."

With this, however, faith is needed. New England gains little by men who constantly deplore its loss of industries, who harp upon the diminution of its cotton trade—which they say is going south—upon the decrease of its shoe and leather business, and upon the drift elsewhere of industries upon which it once prided itself. But it is encouraged and aided by those who believe that with properly directed effort, it will continue to flourish. The success which is meeting some of the ventures in apple-growing in New England inspires hope for other industries. For a quality product there is always a demand, but it is also necessary to know where to find it.

### Editorial Notes

Automobiles are being sold over the counter in a large department store in Paris, according to a report received by the United States Department of Commerce from Herman Schuette, assistant automotive trade commissioner, who says that purchasers may buy for one-fourth cash and the balance in twelve monthly installments. There is small wonder in this, except for the very modern touch that the idea carries, for nothing has become so standardized in such a short time as the automobile. The makers of all types are striving for excellence, and in shopping over the counter all one has to do is to express a preference for the power desired, the color and the model. This is service, to be sure, but it does take away some of the thrill and the anticipation of buying a car.

The interdependence of the arts and crafts is well exemplified in the film recently completed and shown at Cambridge, Mass., which depicts the advances of printing craftsmanship since medieval times. Typography has long been known as "the art preservative of all arts." Now its own history is to be preserved in the product of a still newer art.

There is a wealth of wisdom and a key to happiness in these words voiced at the opening of a meeting of the Massachusetts State Committee for Better Homes: "It is not so important to own your own home as it is to make the most of the one you already have."

The refunding of the Second Liberty Loan, which bore interest at 4½ per cent before the call, with Government securities bearing interest around 3½ per cent, saved the Treasury \$28,000,000 a year in interest. This fact should tend to evoke wide public interest.

With a 9,000,000-pound crop of maple sugar in Canada this year, it is no wonder that the Dominion has a maple leaf for its emblem.

## Political Creditors and Political Debtors

By JOHN FIRMAN COAR

Dr. Coar was born in Berlin of American parents, and is a graduate of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium, Cologne. For more than thirty years he has been an instructor and professor of the German language and German literature at Harvard, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, University of Rochester, and the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Can.

AT FIRST blush it would seem as though the basis on which the American Government is seeking to effect a settlement of the interallied debt situation (briefly outlined in the preceding article) was in full accord with the theory of the "business" character of the debts. "Ability to pay" has proved to be the most equitable as well as the most practical basis on which to settle debts in the business world.

In passing, it may be noted that this is now, under the plan of the Dawes Commission, the basis on which the German reparations are to be settled. Curiously enough, also, the total of the war debts payable to the United States by European nations under the negotiated settlements is almost the exact equivalent of the total net capitalization of the reparations which Germany is called upon to pay under the Dawes plan to the debtors of the United States. The two totals run between \$45,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000.

Nevertheless, "ability to pay," though a perfectly valid fundamental as between economic debtors and economic creditors, is of extremely doubtful validity as between political groups, such as nations. Thoughtful members of the Dawes Commission were quite aware of this, and their reference to "ability to receive" as a very serious factor in the case is now better understood in the world of politics. For, though many hug the illusion to their hearts that the negotiated settlements of the interallied debts and of German reparations are "unpolitical," the fact remains that no financial or even economic transactions between nations can by any possibility be unpolitical.

The paradox of the politico-economic settlements is indicated by the totally different nature of political and of economic community, and is made perfectly evident by certain methods to which European nations are now forced to resort and which are producing grave uneasiness in the business world of the United States.

National communities are political groups that are territorial, which is to say that the foundation idea of community is common territory. If it ever was true that political interests (interests determined by common territory) were identical with the economic interests of the members of political groups, that is to say the inhabitants of territorial areas, it is no longer true today. Economic community simply will not be confined to geographical frontiers. The latter are always arbitrary and, in respect to economic community, artificial.

Just consider that, for example, within the recollection of many readers of this article, an Alsatian was an inhabitant of France, then an inhabitant of Germany, and is now an inhabitant of France; or that just south of the Brenner Pass, for in the Balkans, or in the so-called succession states, and so forth, there are millions of human beings who have been transferred from one political allegiance to another (and still to another), but whose economic necessities and economic relationships could not thereby be similarly changed!

Consider, also, that the economic unity of northwestern Europe, which has been disrupted again and again by political readjustments and was tragically disrupted when France occupied the Ruhr district; is now practically being restored through economic co-operation in the coal and steel and the chemical industry, and that these regions, where industry is refusing to be hamstrung by the idea of political community, are relatively the only prosperous regions in all Europe!

## From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

VERSAILLES at night. Palace of the Kings of France. Fountains lighted. Strains of quadrille music. Laughter. Ladies with ringlets and fans and rustling brocades. Old-fashioned dances. The scene changes to another place, to Fontainebleau, where the forest is deep. We are witnessing a fête taking place in 1809 on the occasion of the arrival at the court of Napoleon of a new Austrian ambassador, Prince Jean de Lichtenstein. The Empress is there; the Emperor reviews the guards. There are cavalry maneuvers and a procession of troops displaying flags captured between 1805 and 1809. All for the benefit of the members of the American Legion. Memories of the past and realities of the present.

The children were splendidly cared for in Paris. Jay Ward was the Legion mascot and marched in the parade, later being taken up in Marshal Foch's arms and kissed. He did not object to this, but he might have felt himself just a little superior to some of the toys which had been placed in the special children's room at the Legion hut headquarters on the Cours-la-Reine. Dolls and sewing outfits for the girls, marbles, balls, puzzles for boys. Quantities of toys. The French children stepped out to do their share in entertaining the American youngsters. A sport festival in which 4000 French boys and girls took part was organized. There were all manner of athletic events, drills, ice creams, cakes and prizes.

Ask any flying man who was present in Paris during the week of the Legion's activities what he thought was the best hour he had, and the reply would probably be instantly forthcoming: Villacoublay. This is an airfield on the Paris outskirts where a special meet was arranged by French military and civil aviators for the benefit of those Legionnaires interested in flying. It was the thrill of the week for them. A very large Dyle et Balcan bomber with two 400-horsepower engines looped the loop. Pelletier D'Oisy showed them his Bréguet, the type of machine with which he flew from Paris to Tokyo. The transatlantic entrants, Costes and Le Brix, showed them their plane, called the Nungesser-Coli. Tarascon and Laublé, another pair who were awaiting fair weather for the flight to New York, took off in their machine, the Tango Bird. Marcel Dévoit, one of the most skilled aerobatic pilots of France, twisted his small Dévoit into almost inconceivably difficult movements. The air grew more and more filled with airplanes until it looked like a spot of sky where countless sea fowl have just risen from some cove.

And gifts! Hardly a state delegation to the Legion assembly but had remembered to bring over some gift for some person, association, or town in France. Flags were by far the most popular gifts. The city of Boston sent one to the city of Paris. The strangest was surely the live buffalo (named "Al")—taking the first letters of American and Legion). Buffalo, N. Y., offered this prize animal to France. But probably the most useful and most enduring gift was the 300 young redwood trees brought by the California group to the French Government. Napoleon brought the Austrian pine to France, so that the redwoods will be in good tree company. It is not known yet where the Government intends setting these redwoods out, but some day there should be a magnificent "California Grove" reached by way of an avenue of the stately poplars of France.

Records of all sorts were made at this Legion gathering. One especially must not be overlooked, for Paris especially cherishes it. This record went to Joe Wilks for having put probably the most effort of anyone in coming to view the Seine and climb the Eiffel Tower. He is easily, it would appear, in a class by himself. On July 9 he pulled out of the Chaudal mining district, 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and mushed 200 miles to catch a river

Moreover, the paradox of doing business politically is driving European nations to treaties of "amity and commerce" of the kind illustrated in the recent trade treaty between Germany and France. Temporarily beneficial to European industries, these treaties must eventually disrupt the world into two great economic groups, the European and the American, contending with each other the more bitterly because they fail to distinguish between their respective economic and their respective political interests. That is a disruption difficult to contemplate without misgivings.

Nothing seems to me more easily demonstrable than that the situation as it is now developing is fostered by the attempt to make of nations economic debtors and creditors. The burden of setting the interallied war debts is being transferred to Germany. To this extent the moral attitude of the victor nations so markedly in evidence in the framing of the Treaty of Versailles is viciously fostered.

The logic of this attitude is that the burden of redeeming the world from economic disintegration rests on Germany, and this logic is actually affecting the mental habits and also the general method of existence of the peoples of Europe. One says it with regret, but one must be frank in these days, the people of France are lying down on the job, by which I mean that they fail to measure up to the needs of the hour, relying overmuch on the efforts of other peoples to meet those needs.

It is almost an inevitable failure and it will not be rectified until the political miasma, now largely induced by the paradoxical interpretation of war credits, is removed. Germany is standing the strain placed upon her resources, but she is only just standing it. It is doubtful whether she can stand the increased strain to be placed on her in the coming year. At any rate it is certain that neither the Germans nor any other people will, for any length of time, undertake to carry such an unequally distributed burden of world-reconstruction as is placed upon Germany, particularly not when it begins to appear that, for one reason or the other (justified or not), other nations are not carrying their share of that burden.

There is irritation in America at the inability of Europe to set its affairs in order and at the consequently heavier burden that is imposed on America. This irritation will be as nothing compared with the irritation that will spread throughout the German people if present conditions are allowed to continue. Americans have now a financial stake in Europe, over and above the so-called war debts, that runs into billions of dollars and that will be increased enormously in the next few years. But over and above that they have a moral stake which, unless our protestations during the war were merely sentimental vapors, must give us serious pause and must raise the question in the thought of every earnest person whether there is not a way of removing the obstacle to economic co-operation among the peoples of the world to which I have called attention in the foregoing. Must the United States continue to stand on its technical rights in the treatment of the war credits, even though it has refused political gains which its debtors unquestionably took? Or is it not time that the foolish contention between political creditors and economic debtors should cease?

Granted that it is an extremely difficult matter to find a new basis, still a new basis must be found and will inevitably be eventually found. If such a basis exists, as it does, why not seek it now instead of standing pat or on an insubstantial platform?

steamer for Fairbanks. From there he reached Seattle and so on to Europe by more comfortable stages. Another record of note is supposed to belong to the little town of Bolivar, N. Y., which claims to have sent more Legionnaires, in proportion to the size of the population, than any other place in America. It has 1385 inhabitants and eight of them took part in the Legion sessions here.

Will the strange headgears of the various American Legion units inspire the Paris milliners to some new fashions? Charles A. Lindbergh is credited with having supplied the idea for the most popular hat of the season, modeled after the flying helmet, close to the head, over the ears, and concluding over the cheeks. The busbies of the drum majors, the wide felts of the cowboys, the head-dresses of the Red Indians, the regulation cap of dark blue, the tin trench helmets, offered variety at least. And there you have probably the secret of the season's millinery output. Variety? No longer must you wear one style of hat or be out of step. Wear what is becoming, as to material, size, and shape of your choice. But be just a little conservative in the colors. Black is always popular, different shades of blues together, and fawn and tans for those who dress in browns. But surely one of the prettiest seen for a long while was a dark blue with flowers hand embroidered about the broad brim. Feathers are almost forgotten, despite the red cockades on some of the Legion bandsmen's jaunty hats.

The week of the Legion! Paris in bunting. Paris in Sunshine. Paris with every shop window acclaiming the American ex-soldiers. Paris of the million fiery lights when dusk mantles the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées. Paris with every tongue wagging about the Legion and every heart beating to the music of friendship. Paris with the theaters en fête. General Gouraud, Military Governor of the capital, in a Legion convention speech said: "The American and French flags never look more beautiful than when together!" And they are together everywhere. Against the gray of the old buildings the colors of mingled reds, whites and blues are rich harmonies in quiet places.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

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### A World-Creditor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: A world-creditor position is new to America, and her policies of a century as a debtor nation may yield only to the logic of events. Meanwhile it might be well, however, if some of the home-truths disseminated by reputable American economic institutions could reach the general public.

In its bulletin just issued, a well-known New York business institute states that as regards the \$885,000,000 already paid in reparations, Germany has borrowed \$885,000,000 from foreign investors by selling securities (two-thirds in the United States), also that the only alternative to her selling more securities in the United States, if she is to meet her obligations to this and other countries, is to have an adequate excess of merchandise exports over merchandise imports.

It would seem from this proposition that this latter is the situation we should desire for each honest debtor nation—and that the converse, also within proportion, is normal and desirable for each investing or creditor country.

The State Department is wisely frowning on further loans to Germany, and—unwittingly, perhaps—hastening the day of the wholesome adjustments of America's national economic policies rendered inevitable by her new creditor status. E. F. BARRY.